MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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IT IS GOVERNOR HILL.

ON THE FIRST BALLOT BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Mr. Hewitt Was Alone Supported by the New York County Democracy—Tammany and Irving Hall Solid as a Rock—Some Conventionalities.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—As recommended by the committee on permanent organization, Hon. Geo Raines, the temporary chairman, was made permanent chairman amid great applause.

The state committee of the Workingmen's assembly, of New York, presented the following statement for the consideration of the committee on resolutions:

"Gentlemen: The undersigned sub-committee of the state committee, elected at mittee of the state convention held in Rome, September 1st and 2d, 1885, have been directed to present to your convention the following planks that we respectfully ask you to insert in your platform:

"FIRST, We are in favor of prohibiting the employment of children in factories and other industrial establishments in the state under fourteen years of age.

"SECOND, We are in favor of limiting the hours of labor to ten per day, for all women employed in mills and other industrial establishments in the state.

"THIRD, We are in favor of the Hooley bill as a substitute for contract labor in the penal institutions of the state.

"FOURTH, We are in favor of the state printing all its own documents, reports, etc., and to that end favor the establishment of a bureau of state printing.

"FIFTH, We are in favor of amending the state laws of the state, with the view of preventing the manufacture of segars and other articles injurious to health, in the tenement houses of the state.

"Respectfully submitted,

"GEORGE BLAIR, Chairman.
"New York.
"JOHN CANNON,
"Troy, N. Y.
"SAMUEL MCELWEE,
"Rochester, N. Y.
"JOHNSTON BEERS,
"Elmira, N. Y.
"THOMAS P. MASTERSON,
"New York."

During the call of the roll, on a motion to adjourn when the name of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt was called, the delegates, except-ing Tammany Hall, arose and gave three rousing cheers. The motion to adjourn was lost—ayes, 148½; nays, 231½. This was a test vote, the nays representing the strength of Governor Hill.

The roll was being called on a motion that the convention proceed to the nomination of governor.

The convention, by a vote of 240 against 139, ordered the main question on the resolution to proceed with the nomination for governor. The main question was about to be put when the County Democracy demanded the ayes and nays, which were ordered. Filibustering was the order.

On the question, shall the main question be now put, the convention voted 270½ ayes against 109½ nays.

J. E. O'Connor, of Chemung, arose to nominate Governor Hill, and as soon as he mentioned his name the convention burst forth in wild yells and cries of "He's our next governor."

Daniel Lockwood, of Erie, seconded the nomination of David B. Hill for governor, amid great enthusiasm. The speech of Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, is construed to voice the sentiment of President Cleveland, respecting the governorship.

Fellows, of New York, representing the county Democracy, has placed in nomination the name of Aram S. Hewitt.

Governor Hill was nominated on the first ballot. Three hundred and eighty votes were cast as follows: Hill, 388; Hewitt, 33; Slocum, 8; Flower, 1. The county Democracy alone supported Hewitt.

The convention then adjourned.

GOVERNOR HILL'S SPEECH.

He Addresses the Assemblage at the Onondago County, New York, Fair.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Governor Hill arrived at the Onondago county fair grounds and was enthusiastically received. There were 35,000 people present. The governor read his speech from manuscript. He paid a high tribute to the patriotism of the citizens of Onondaga county, and referred briefly to the prominent part taken by them in the late war. The governor referred to the fact that the forests of the country are fast disappearing, and spoke of recent legislation of the state in regard to Adirondack forests which legislation he explained in detail. He dwelt upon the subject of taxation, claiming that personal property was escaping taxation, thereby increasing the burden upon real estate.

Various amendments to the tax laws were suggested. He was opposed to the suggestion of some political economists for placing all the taxes upon real estate, insisting that such a proposition was not for the interest or benefit of the rural counties of the state. The speaker pointed out the necessity for legislation upon the subject of adulteration of the necessities of life. Reference was made to the fact that the political convention held at Saratoga had made that one of the planks of their platform. He insisted that the public should be protected by stringent legislation from imposition on the part of dishonest dealers.

Reference was made to past legislation on this matter, and it was urged that more should follow. In regard to cheap transportation the governor reiterated his views, expressed before the farmers of Lewis county. He then dwelt largely upon the subject of the necessity for economy in the administration of public affairs, and congratulated the farmers of Onondago county upon their evident prosperity. The governor claimed that there was every indication of returning prosperity in business, and had a good word to say in behalf of the working classes, and especially of the yeomanry of the county.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Beatrice Paul and Surgeon Robert Marmion, U. S. N., on October 7.

The ballot box manipulators at Camden, N. J., were arrested at the instance of the law and order society of that city.

CATHOLICISM.

The Investiture of Vicar General McColgan as a Prelate.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The investiture of Vicar General McColgan as domestic prelate of the papal household, with the title of monsignor, took place at St. Peter's Catholic church. The church was crowded to overflowing. Among the distinguished clergy present were Archbishop Gibbons, Bishops Northrop, Charleston, and O'Sullivan, Mobile, and Monsignor Quinn, of New York. Sixty priests of the Baltimore Arch diocese, were also in attendance. Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, was the celebrant of the mass.

When the mass had been read as far as the Gospel, the xiii, papal brief of Pope Leo conferring the title of monsignor upon venerable vicar general was read. Archbishop Gibbons then addressed Father McColgan and congratulated him upon receiving this mark of esteem from the pope. The archbishop then invested him with the rochette and mantelette. The mass was then concluded, after which the newly created monsignor was the recipient of congratulations and good wishes.

FORESTRY CONGRESS.

The Final Session of the Fourth Annual Meeting.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The final session of the fourth annual meeting of the American Forestry congress has been held. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Hon. Warren Higley, of New York; first vice president, Hon. J. Joly, of Quebec; second vice president, Hon. John Sterling Morton, of Nebraska; treasurer, J. S. Hicks, of Roslyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, R. B. Fernaw, of New York; recording secretary, N. H. Egleston, of Washington, D. C. President Higley appointed this executive committee: Professor B. G. Northrup, of Connecticut; J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa; Hon. J. G. Knapp, of Florida, and Hon. R. H. Warder, of Ohio. Committees were appointed to memorialize the governors and legislatures of various states to secure legislation for the protection of forests and to encourage the cultivation of trees.

Mr. Manning and Mr. Dorsheimer—Alabama Claims Court—National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Manning addressed a letter to United States Attorney Dorsheimer, at New York, on the subject of scandals connected with the examinations of the baggage of passengers arriving at that port. In his letter he directs the utmost energy and vigilance to prevent the scandal of money payments by passengers to inspectors, to avoid paying duties on articles not included in the list. He says it such violations of law occur he will be arrested in any case by the department will consider the propriety of sending the luggage of passengers to the appraisers' stores to be examined. Like instructions are regularly imported and entered.

He asks Mr. Dorsheimer's aid as chief federal law officer in New York in putting an end to this violation of law, and expresses the hope that he will "take all proper steps to cause the arrest and punishment criminally of any and every passenger without regard to social or political affluence who pays or offers to pay, or of any customs official who receives my money or thing of value in connection with the customs examination under the statute of arriving luggage."

Alabama Claims Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Mr. Lawton, the law officer of the state department to whom was referred the matter of the expenditures of the court of Alabama claims, has rendered a decision upholding in the main the opinion of First Comptroller Durham. It is said that the practical result of this decision will be that when the court reassembles on October 5, it will be unable to try any except the few cases of the first-class, which remain to be disposed of. In the absence of deputy clerks to file and docket the evidence in the second-class cases, and of expert witnesses to pass upon the complicated questions arising as to the separation of war and marine risks in policies effected more than twenty years ago, the court will have to suspend work on these cases until congress affords relief, if it ever shall. Meanwhile the term of the court itself expires on the 31st of December next.

Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The president has recognized the following consuls: Geo. Barkhoff, jr., as consular agent of the Netherlands at Chicago, for the states of Illinois and Michican; Emile Horacis Velutini, as consul of the United States of Venezuela, at New Orleans; Adolph Osterloh, as consul of the German Empire at Richmond, Va., and Jose Mariand Roma, as consul of Salvador, at San Francisco, Cal.; and Richard Pearce, as British vice consul, at Denver, Col'o.

Interested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Great interest is manifested here in the proceedings of the Democratic convention at Saratoga. News from the convention is eagerly sought and every move in all its bearing discussed. The president takes great interest in the proceedings and remained up to a late hour reading the bulletins which were supplied by a direct wire from the United Press office to the White House.

He Was a Coward.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Gen. Miles, it is stated, has filed a protest against the promotion of Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, of the Eighth cavalry, to be assistant inspector general with rank of major. Gen. Miles charges that Capt. Farnsworth, during the Cheyenne Indian war in Texas in 1874, showed cowardice in the face of the enemy.

Army Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Col. Thomas F. Barry will be relieved from duty at the war department as military secretary to the secretary of war on the 10th of October, and will report to Gen. Terry for duty as judge advocate of the department of Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The Swatara and Yantic.

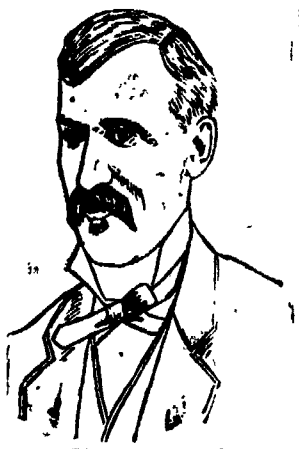
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Swatara and Yantic with their cargoes of silver from New Orleans have reached and passed the capes. Both vessels were in Hampton roads and are expected to arrive here very soon.

THE BOND SWINDLERS.

ONE MILLION DOLLAR SCHOOL FURNITURE DEAL IN INDIANA.

Reuben Benson Pollard and His Son Frank, Aided by Several Dupes, Succeed in Robbing Many Townships—A Detective Law—Residing in Canada.

MITCHELL, Ind., Sept. 25.—The Indiana bond swindles of R. B. Pollard and his gang have excited brokers and capitalists all over the country, and each batch of new developments creates fresh interest. The swindle already involves nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. This amount in Indiana township bonds is known to be on the market, and how much more may be involved is only a matter of guess work, and the full extent of the swindle will probably never be known. Eleven trustees have either escaped to Canada or been jailed, and their issue of bonds will average over $50,000



REUBEN BENSON POLLARD.

Pollard is no doubt the slickst rascal that ever operated in Indiana. He was born somewhere in Vermont, and became notorious as a sharper through his dealings as a lightning-rod agent. He was constantly engaged in lawsuits, and was engaged in so many difficulties that he led a precarious existence. He drifted out into the west, and about four or five years ago turned up in Mitchell, where he pursued the lightning-rod business, but tried to organize an insurance company. In this he failed. His efforts to enlist the people of Mitchell in the enterprise were not successful, as his scheme was too vapory and would not stick. Finally Pollard organized a tellurian company, composed of some of the leading citizens of Mitchell. A tellurian is a globuous apparatus or machine for showing in what manner the causes operate which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons. Banker Moore, of Mitchell, was treasurer of the company, and H. L. Kimberlin president, while Pollard was general manager, and Pollard's brother-in law, C. W. Campbell, secretary. The instruments sold at about thirty dollars each, and although the company made money it was too "slow a coach" for Pollard and his brother-in-law, and they abandoned the business and commenced selling school furniture and school supplies.

Pollard's first idea in the bond swindle was evolved from a supreme court decision cited on page 575, vol. 81, Indiana Reports, in which Judge W. A. Woods of the Indiana supreme court holds "that a township trustee has authority to buy school furniture for the school township and to give the promissory note of the corporation therefor, and payment cannot be resisted on the ground that the goods were not needed and the price too high, unless fraud is shown, not then without an offer duly made to return the goods."

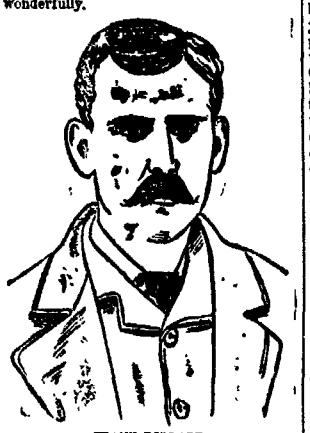
The title of the case is Johnson School Township vs. Citizens Bank of Greenfield, appeal from Clinton circuit court. Another case bearing on the validity of township bonds Pollard cited was that of Henry Miller, administrator, vs. White River township, Gibson county, not yet published except in the Indiana Law Magazine, vol. 5, No. 1, page 27, in which Judge Howks holds "that the two sections of the statute 6,005 and 6,007 have no application to the ordinary debts incurred by trustees for furniture, apparatus and other supplies for schools."

Pollard carried this law with him and compelled his dupes to believe every word he preached, and he had no trouble in convincing bankers, brokers, capitalists, farmers and statesmen that his bonds were as good as gold and as marketable as diamonds. He and his son and brother-in-law, Campbell, started out and traveled all over the state. They made their business boom. lined their pockets with greenbacks, carrying on the meanwhile a wholesale bribing and conspiracy business and defrauding people at every crook and turn.

Pollard met Brown, the trustee, at Washington, and after a few friendly games at the poker table roped the trustee in and soon had him so deeply involved that Brown turned rascal and bond speculator too. They would miss no opportunity to make a trade, and bonds flew thick and fast for diamonds, gold watches, property of various descriptions, etc., ad infinitum. During his trading and scheming Pollard hired W. O. Chilton, an estimable young man of Mitchell, to work for him. He offered Chilton a big commission for his services, and Chilton went into the business hot and heavy, thinking the whole scheme perfectly legitimate and honest. Chilton worked for several months, in fact, over a year, for Pollard, negotiated many notes for him, and even endorsed some of them himself. Pollard even paid Chilton in bonds for services, and Chilton thought he was growing rich, and when the crash came about thirty days ago Chilton was stuck all in a heap with amazement, and is the most befuddled citizen in Southern Indiana.

He holds $8,000 or $4,000 of the bonds Pollard gave him for his work, but they are considered valueless. Pollard, however, tried to beat Chilton out of them. Chilton [illegible] dollars with a family on his hands and the winter gradually coming on a pace. Chilton would no doubt put a sore head on Pollard if he should meet him. The sympathies of the people are with Chilton, as all who knew him feel that he has been straightforward in all his dealings but has been a dupe and victim of a sharper and public plunderer, who swindled him as he did hundreds of others.

Wm. Boland, proprietor of the Solace saloon, Mitchell, has known Pollard and his gang for a long time. Mr. Boland said Pollard always seemed extremely busy, full of life, and running over with money. He was an expert gambler and never got left unless drunk. While intoxicated he lost heavily. Boland said he never suspected anything wrong with Pollard and thought he was an uncommonly shrewd citizen up to his eyes in business. Pollard was just such a man to deceive them all, and he succeeded most wonderfully.



FRANK POLLARD.

Frank Pollard, the only male offspring of Reuben Benson Pollard, was fully as shrewd as his father and just as much of a schemer. Frank Pollard was a great favorite with the ladies, very lavish and extravagant with his money, spending it with a free hand wherever he went and none of the country boys stood a chance while he was around. He spread himself at all the parties and balls and threw in dollars at the church collections when others would throw in cents. He would drive a four-in-hand with a berouche and spread himself generally as a dude and a masher, and all this time he was aiding his father to swindle the people. He is twenty-six years of age, a good looking young man with an eye to business. He now resides in Canada with his pa.

It is related that at one time Pollard, junior, was courting a dashing woman of grace and beauty, when the old gentleman married the woman himself. Frank did not like the joke the parent had played on him, but stood it like a dutiful son, and is looking in fresh pastures on Canada soil for a new "mash." Eleven trustees thus far have been disgraced by the Pollard gang. Ten have decamped to Canada, leaving their school furniture behind by the car load. Pollard, son and brother-in-law, are keeping them company. Every bondholder in the state would like to see them a few minutes, but the festive scoundrels themselves are in business across the St. Lawrence, and will be heard of no more in this land of liberty independence.

It remains for the supreme court to disentangle the horrible mess. In part responsible for the swindle by its delusion of giving trustees the pretext for running their townships in debt, that supreme legal body must now deliberate on the momentous question as to who shall pay the bill in this gigantic and stupendous fraud—the honest, toiling taxpayer or the man who has innocently invested his money in bonds that a lame law allowed a dishonest scoundrel to issue.

More than a million dollars is involved, and more than a thousand men will fight for that million dollars. The scoundrels rest in peace and seclusion within sight of the American shore and gloat over their ill-gotten gains, while their American dupes chew their cud in bitterness, helpless in their woe and defenseless in their misfortunes—victimized, beaten, robbed, and not a lien law that will bring the wretches back to their homes and communities they have so infamously disgraced.

KILLING FROST.

The Tobacco Crop Severely Damaged in Indiana and Kentucky.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 25.—Mr. Cromeau, of Booneville, one of the largest tobacco buyers in this state, arrived here and reports that there was a sharp frost in Warrick county, doing great damage to the tobacco crop. Added to this the farmers frightened at the lateness of the season and at the early frost, sare cutting their tobacco while it is yet green and the damage to the crop from this source promises to be as great as if the frost had been general.

The mail also brought the same reports concerning the tobacco crop in Spencer county. In the low lying lands the frost was a killing one, while on the ridges the evidences of damage are less palpable. A heavy killing frost is also reported from the tobacco belt in western Kentucky and it is feared incalculable damage has been done in that region.

The Belmont Divorce Case.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The petition of Mrs. Sarah Whiting Belmont for a divorce from her husband, Mr. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, son of August Belmont and brother of Congressman Belmont, was heard before the supreme court in this city. Mrs. Belmont alleges that she was deserted by her husband, who also neglected to provide for her support and maintenance. A decree was entered upon granting a divorce and giving Mrs. Belmont control of their little daughter, now about two years of age.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Daily News prints the second of its series of "Revelation" articles. It contains the statements of a number of saloon-keepers and ex-saloon-keepers setting forth that unless tribute is paid to the police of the west side and liberal contributions made to carry elections, their establishments are raided, and the business made so unprofitable that they soon tire and are glad enough to close up to make room for those who are in better favor with the "ranc."

CHAMBERLAIN MEETING

SEVEN THOUSAND IN, AND TWENTY THOUSAND OUTSIDE THE HALL.

Nothing New in the Issues, but a Speech Made to Fit the Audience—A Drunken Riot With Murder Rampant—Gordon's Predictions—War—Notes.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Chamberlain meeting, which took place in Victoria hall, at the New Cut, in the east end of London, was a tremendous affair. Seven thousand people filled the hall, while 20,000 enthusiastic men, unable to obtain admission, were assembled in front and in the vicinity of the building, cheering and commending the objects of the meeting. The utmost good humor prevailed, and the utterances of the speakers were received with unstinted applause. Mr. Chamberlain was twenty minutes in making his way through the hall amid the deafening cheers of the multitude. Speeches were made by Samuel Morley, Charles Bradlaugh and others, after which Mr. Chamberlain advanced to the front of the platform and endeavored to begin his speech, but it was fully ten minutes before the cheering sufficiently subsided to enable the speaker's voice to be heard ten feet away.

When at last he was able to proceed, Mr. Chamberlain delivered a ringing campaign address, the main point of which had already been gone over in his speeches. His presentation of the issues, was, however, somewhat modified to suit the character of his audience. The only new feature of importance was the speaker's vehement declaration that he would never join a cabinet that did not adopt the reforms incident to taxation for free elementary education and the acquisition of land by local authorities in order to create small allotments.

The feature of the evening meeting was a speech by Dr. Kenealy Hall, whose fulsome references to the royal family were received with derisive laughter, howls and catcalls, the uproar at each mention of the reigning family lasting fully five minutes.

Murderous Rioters.

ROUEN, Sept. 25.—A riot occurred in the Rouen dockyard, and for a time the mob held full sway. The rioters, who were employed in the yards, began the outbreak by bursting in the heads of several casks of wine, and becoming intoxicated. The custom officials interfered, and the men, crazed with drink, rushed upon them and beat them to death. Several police officers appeared upon the scene and endeavored to restore order. The rioters, many of whom were armed with revolvers, fired at the officers and many of them fell. The others retreated, but were followed by the mob and wantonly shot down. Ultimately two battalions of infantry charged the crowd with fixed bayonets, killing several and wounding many. A large number of arrests were made.

Gordon's Predictions.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—It is now recalled that in March, 1880, Gen. Gordon privately circulated a memorandum on the Eastern question in which he set forth a view of the attitude of Turkey toward the powers, which has been confirmed by events and may be still further verified by the results of the revolt of Roumelia against Turkish domination. Gen. Gordon was certain as he expressed himself in the memorandum that Bulgaria and Roumelia would ultimately unite.

Railroading in Servia.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—Servia has 20,000,000 francs available for emergencies and the Servian railroads are negotiating with the Vienna banks for a loan of 15,000,000 francs, with which to augment their equipments for carrying troops and extend their lines.

Disarming and Marching.

SOPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Bulgarian police are disarming Servian subjects to prevent their rising on the Macedonian frontier. It is reported that the Turks having recovered from their defeat at Djakovar are again marching against the Albanians.

Position of the Turks.

PHILIPOPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The Turks have occupied a small village near Mustapha Pasha, in and on the frontier of Eastern Roumelia. No Bulgarian troops were in that vicinity.

All in a Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Standard from its Berlin correspondent says that Germany, France, Italy, Russia and Turkey consented to participate in a conference.

Spain Accepts the Pope.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The announcement is made officially that Spain has accepted the mediation of the pope in the Carolines affair.

Bulgarian Cavalry.

PHILIPOLLIS, Sept. 25.—A large force of Bulgarian cavalry have reached this place.

The Durell Battery.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 25.—The famous Durell battery held its annual reunion in this city. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads, of Philadelphia; first vice president, John Lewis, of Philadelphia; second vice president, George Douglass, of Bucks county; secretary, Horace S. Boone, Reading; treasurer, George Hart, Reading; board of managers, Wm. S. McNair, Charles C. Berg, of Wilmington; Charles H. Cuffel, of Doylestown; John Rice, of Philadelphia; Delman Worley, of Reading. The next reunion will be held in Reading, Pa., September 24, 1886.

Sir Richard Banqueted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A reception was tendered by the New York Yacht club to Sir Richard Sutton, owner of the cutter Genesta. The club room was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and conspicuous among the bunting were the racing colors of the Genesta and Puritan. Among the guests were Sir Wm. Levinge, Mr. J. B. Webb, Dr. J. M. Woodbury, Admiral Jouett and several members of the Eastern Yacht club. The owner of the Genesta was much pleased with his reception, and responded in an appropriate speech to the toast, "Our guests."

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Unconditional Repeal of the Bland Law Asked For.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—At the convention of American bankers the first work was the disposition of the resolution offered asking that the silver coinage law of 1878 be suspended, and the substitute offered by Mr. Flannagan, of New York, asking for the unconditional repeal of the Bland law. Dr. Beaveridge opposed the resolution demanding that silver dollars be made equal in value to gold. He was followed by others in set speeches.

Mr. Harmon, of Iowa, offered a substitute to the original resolution making silver dollars equal with gold. This was lost, as was also the amendment offered by Mr. Flannagan, and the original resolution was carried by a large majority.

The committee on nomination of officers reported as follows: President, Joseph Patterson, of Philadelphia; first vice president, L. C. Murray, of New York, and one vice president from each state and territory, and an executive council of twenty-one. After substituting the name of L. J. Gage, of Chicago, for Mr. Patterson, the report was adopted.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Nominations Made—A Congressman's Views on the Administration.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The Republican state convention met here and nominated the following state ticket: For comptroller of treasury, Francis Miller, of Montgomery county; for clerk of the court of appeals, William M. Marine, of Harford county.

Congressman Comas, of Allegany county, addressed the convention. He claimed that democratic rule in Maryland was becoming too hard to be borne, even by Democrats themselves. He could not see anything in the policy of Cleveland's administration that could tend to encourage business or ameliorate the laboring man's condition; or adjust those questions of the currency, banking and the tariff that are now agitating the public mind.

Infantile Wickedness.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—John Stein, twelve years old, and another boy aged eleven years, were arrested by the Long Island city police for outraging Gertie Nelson, six years old. The girl charges the boys with the offense, but they say her story is not true.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quotations of the Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets, Sept. 25.

NEW YORK.—Money 1½ per cent. Exchange quiet. Government firm.

Currency 6's, 107½ bid; fours, coupons, 126½ bid; four-and-a-halfs, 113¼ bid.

There has been no decided tone in trading at the Stock Exchange this morning, which after a moderately active opening subsided into dullness. First prices were somewhat irregular, but the declines in no case exceeded ¼ except for Erie common, while the advances were equally limited. After an irregular movement the market became heavy, the greatest decline being in Lackawanna, which fell ¼ per cent. There was a fractional recovery later in the first hour, and at 11 o'clock the market is dull and firm.

Bur & Quincy	120	Missouri Pacific	90½
Canada Pacific	57½	N Y & Erie	29½
Canada Southern	57¼	N Y Central	108½
Central Pacific	37½	Nash & Chatt	85
Chicago & Alton	15	Northwestern	97½
C. C. C & I	45	Northern Pacific	31½
Del & Hudson	93½	do preferred	67½
Del, Lack & W	130½	N. Y. & Erie	19½
Denver & R G	19½	Ohio & Miss	21½
Erie seconds	88½	Pacific Mail	47½
Illinois Central	128	Rock Island	119½
Jersey Central	41½	St Paul	80
Kansas & Tex	25	St P & S C	83½
Lake Shore	71½	do preferred	93½
Louisville & Nash	45½	Texas & Pacific	18½
Mich Central	94½	U Pacific	60
Morris & Essex	111½	West Union	67½

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, $4 60@5.00; family, $4.35@4 60

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 90@90c; No. 2, 91@95c

CORN—No. 2 mixed, 47@48c; No. 2 white, 47½@48½c

OATS—No. 2 mixed, 27@28c; No. 2 mixed, 27@28 c; No. 2 white, 31@34c

PORK—Family, $9.75@9.87½; regular, $9.37½@9 00.

BACON—Shoulders, 4@4½c, short clear sides, $6.87½@6 75.

LARD—Kettle, 6½@7c

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 8@9c; New York 9½@10c; Northwestern, 7@8c

POULTRY—Choice full grown chickens, $1,00@2 50; ducks, $1.50@2 50; geese, $4 00 per dozen; live turkeys, 7c

HAY—No 1 timothy, $12.50@13 00; No 2, $11 50@12 00; mixed, $10 00@10 50, wheat and rye straw, $5.00@7 00.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 31@32½; fine merino, 19@ 0c; common, 14@16c; fleece-washed medium clothing, 37@38c; combing, 37@ 38c; burr and cots, 15@16c; tub-washed, 34@36c; pulled, 40@43c

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 75@4.50; fair to 3 75@3.50; common, $1.50@2 50; stockers and feeders, $3 25@4 00; yearlings and calved, $10 00@25 00

HOGS—Selected butchers, $4 00@4 30; fair to good packing, $3 85@4 10; fair to good light, $3 85@4 00; common, $3.40@3.85; culls, $2.75@3 40.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $3 3.@3 75, good to choice, $3 00@3 40; spring lambs, $3.75@5 25

Pittsburg.

Grain market steady, but without activity. Corn firm: Yellow ear, 49@50c; high mixed, 46@47c; mixed, 44@45c, yellow shelled, 46@49c; high mixed, 46@47c; mixed, 45@47c. Oats steady; No 2 white, 33½@33½c; No 3, 30@31c; mixed, 26@27c. Wheat; prices uncertain and dealers wide apart; longberry, 90@ 94; Fultz, 93@95c; No 2 red, 89@90c; Northwestern not spring, 94@ 95c; No 1 hard spring, 18@94c. Barley dull: No. 2 Western, 73@75c; No. 3, 65@68c; choice, 80c; Lake Shore, 75@80c. Rye nominal: Western, 60@61c; State, 63@64c; chopping, 55@47c Cattle dull; Prime, $5 75@6; fair to good, $4 75@5 25; common, $3 50@4 50; receipts, 53 head; shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs firm; Philadelphias, $4 45@4 55; Yorkers, $4 4.@4 50; grassers, $4@ 4 25; receipts, 2,800 head, shipments, 1,400 end. Sheep slow: Prime, $4@4.35; fair to good, $3 25@3 75; common, $1@3 Lambs, $3 50@4 50; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 3,000 head

New York.

WHEAT—No 1 white, 90@91 01½; No. 2 red 91½@92c; October, 91½@93½c; November, 90 @92½c; December, 90½@90½c; January, 90½@ 90½c.

CORN—Mixed Western, 50@53c; futures, 53@ 56c.

OATS—Western, 38

CATTLE—$4.40@4 $5 per 100 lbs live weight.

HOGS—$4.80@5 00 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—$5.50@4 50 per 100 lbs live weight.

COTTON—Quiet: Middling uplands, 10½c; do Orleans, 10½c; September, 9 95c; October, 9.10c; November, 9.30c; December, 9 35c; January 9.65c; February, 9.75c; March, 9 87c; April, 9.90c

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $4.00@ 4.15; common to fair, $1 50@3 90; stockers and feeders, $2 40@4.00; Texans, $2.50@3.00.

HOGS—Fair to good, $4 .0@4.40; mixed packing, $4 @4.30; choice heavy, $4.40@4 $7.

SHEEP—Common, $3.00@4 00; Texans, $2 00@ 3.00.

New Orleans.

SUGAR—Refining common, 4½@5½c; centrifugal white, 6; off grades, 6½@6½c, choice yellow clear, 6½c.

MOLASSES—Good fair, 30@33c; prime, 34@35c

COTTON—Middling uplands, 10½.

THIS FOR YOU!

STOVES TO GIVE ROOM TO

THE SPLENDID BASE BURNERS

Call early and get our prices. We have the Wonderful Splendid Base Burner, which long since has stood at the head; we also have many wood heaters of every description for this fall trade too numerous to mention, and prices low!

Remember we do all kinds of SLATE and METAL Roofing. Galvanized Iron Work Is where our Prices Cannot be Beaten.

Romoser & Inskeep,

Marion, Ohio

MARION WEEKLY STAR

STAR PUBLISHING CO PROPRIETORS

PRICE, $1 50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

THE Cincinnati Telegram observes that 'In the year of 1850 there were but 758 Chinese inhabitants in the United States, and in 1880 the number had increased to 105,000, and is still growing"

IN his Springfield speech, Dr Leonard said he "expects to live in Ohio when there is not a saloon in it" The doctor must expect to live after Gabriel has tooted his horn, if we may judge from present appearances

LEONARD has run against Foster, and, as usual, Foster had the best of it. It won't do for a green hand like the doctor to attempt to knock out an old horse like the Fostoria calico dealer Charlie has been there too often

THE Silver problem is demanding a great amount of attention In all probability it will give the majority in Congress considerable trouble The coming session, though appearances point to a surrender of the Administration to the Silver men

THE embarrassment to the retail business of the country from the rapid retirement of one and two dollar bills increases, and popular dissatisfaction with the treasury's financial policy steadily grows. But Jordon says that policy will be adhered to

THE project of damming the Ohio River to facilitate navigation is again receiving some attention We believe it was John Randolph who once damned the river, and incidentally remarked that it was always dry in the summer and froze over in the winter

THE Mormons who have emigrated to Mexico have promised the Mexican government that they will not practice polygamy It would seem that they might worry along in this country with one wife as well as in Mexico Still, we are perfectly willing that they should continue to emigrate

THE removal of Capt. George Bacon, chief weigher of the New York custom house, to make room for a Democrat who was entitled to the place, under a Democratic administration, has thrown the Mugwumps into a cold sweat If they are kept in this condition for the next three years, their antics will be amusing

THE talk of non confidence in the Administration is all bosh From every quarter there comes assurances of a steady improvement in business, and a healthy growth of confidence in business circles The change of Administration affected the business interests temporarily, no doubt, but any backset that may have been given by the change is being recovered from A great business boom is perhaps not to be expected—perhaps it is not desirable, but a conservative improvement has set in, and, we believe, is certain to continue.

THE decline in the price of silver is seriously affecting financial and commercial affairs abroad and it would seem likely that the embarrassing consequences are just beginning to be felt It is suggested that one result may be a material falling off in the demand for American cotton The Bland silver act receives unfavorable attention from the London press, which may be accepted as an assurance that the silver men are to encounter vigorous English opposition. Advices from Washington indicate that a compromise matter may finally be agreed upon in Congress

N L BACON, President Cleveland's brother in law, has been appointed Superintendent of the Public Building of Toledo Mr Bacon is, so far as heard from, the only relative of the President who has been fortunate enough to get an office from the administration

IT is said that every woollen mill in New England is now in operation and running full capacity the demand for woollen goods exceeding the supply In every department of business New England is experiencing the improvement apparent in other portions of the country

THE Puritan was built especially for the purpose of racing the English cutter Genesta and keeping the "America's" cup on this side of the water She accomplished all that was desired in a glorious manner, and then came to the ignominious end of being sold at auction Tuesday

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says that Allen O Myers' certificate, as to his own character, will not hold water This leads the Chicago News to remark that it will wager the certificates will hold more water than Allen O Myers himself held, during the last session of the Ohio Legislature

A WONDERFULLY instructive lesson is taught in the history of Naples this year Last year the cholera was a dreaded scourge taking a firm foothold, and all expected that it would this season break out with renewed virulence But the authorities at once set about it and enforced the most strenuous sanitary regulations The result has been that Naples has thus far escaped with scarcely a flutter of excitement

SOME of the Press accuse Gov Hoadly of Senatorial aspirations This is a mistake Even if he had, John McLean would grab him by the back of the neck and place him in a secluded seat until he had secured the plum himself If the democracy get the Legislature, we can expect none other than the Enquirer boss for Senator He has fully as much boodle as Henry B Payne, the man who is going to clean the Augean stables

THE Chicago Herald, an administration Democratic paper, has a stinging editorial on the Ohio Democratic campaign, entitled 'A Poor Fisherman" We give extracts

Dr Johnson once said that with a fool at one end of a fish pole there would be no fish at the other—a sage remark which is recalled by the embarrassments under which the Democrats of Ohio labor just at present Besides electing a governor the people of that State are to choose the Legislature which will select a United States Senator in place of John Sherman A few years ago this situation of affairs would not have been unpleasant to the Democrats, because with Allen G Thurman in the lead they would have had a captain in whom they could trust It is not so this year The Democratic fish pole in Ohio has Johnny McLean at one end of it, and for that reason it would not be surprising if the catch of fish should prove to be pretty small this year

Let Dakota In.

[Chicago Sun]

Some members of the congregation of political adventurers who are assembled in one of the Dakota towns for the purpose of constructing a State constitution for part of that territory have been proposing to put into the instrument a section substantially recognizing the old doctrine of State Sovereignty and the right of revolution As the gathering although authorized by an act of the Territorial Legislature, has no more power in the work it has undertaken than might be assumed by any other debating society, this manifestation of the perversity that is best described as 'pure cussedness," is not of much consequence to the outside world And the gabble about forcible resistance to national authority which accompanied the proposition, was too utterly foolish even to provoke indignation The people who subdued the great rebellion of the Southern slaveholders will not be alarmed by the bluster of a handful of political tramps in Dakota, who scarcely represent anybody but themselves For it is certain that the people of Dakota are as intelligent and patriotic as the inhabitants of any of the States and will regard with no other feeling than unmitigated contempt the mouthings of a lot of fools the insipition of whose folly is but ravenous offhunger These creatures are frantic in their demand for the erection of half of Dakota into a State, simply because a State government machinery will furnish more offices than are needed in the less complex territory system

Dismissing the Sioux Falls collection of constitution builders as wholly insignificant, it must be said, nevertheless that it is clearly time for Congress to take the proper preliminary steps for the admission of Dakota as a State The Territory has now a population of three or four times greater than the single ratio of representation in Congress, which has been considered a sort of standard for admission, and six or eight times greater than was required for Nebraska and Nevada In such a case no party consideration should be permitted to obstruct the action of Congress, nor should the matter be confused or complicated by bestowing any attention upon the debating club meeting now in session at Sioux Falls Clear the track for the coming great State of Dakota, "one and inviolable,"

MARCH OF THE WHITE MAN

The Astounding Change Wrought in Two Centuries—A Possible Conflict.

[London Spectator]

Among the little noticed but most important facts in the history of the world is the enormous recent increase in number of white men in it It is barely two centuries (1683) since those race though even then the most energetic of mankind, formed but a small fraction in the total of humanity—probably 10 per cent of the whole and were by no means certain that they could defend themselves against the remainder The stream of Asiatic conquest had never stopped, for the Turks were at the gates of Vienna an African fleet was dominant in the Mediterranean Asia knew nothing of the whites except in one or two tolerated settlements on the coast fringe of India Africa belonged exclusively to Africans and though the whites had mastered South America, where read in the light of subsequent history their conquest were incredibly rapid, most part of North America still felt Indian wars to be terrible and even formidable event Even 100 years later the white people though under the operation of the still unexplained law which at one time falters and another time restricts the growth of a people were increasing slowly, and were still only 150,000,000 or probably a seventh of the population of the globe They had indeed annexed the two Americas and northern Asia, thus quintupling the area of the estate upon the planet, and probably multiplying their fixed wealth by at least twenty fold—a country being always the largest item in the wealth any race or nation but they had only begun to settle in the western continent they had but commenced to conquer southern Asia they had visited but not occupied Australia and in eastern Europe and western Asia they were only slaves to an Asiatic horde

The century, however ending in has been marked by an alliance so rapid and so unbroken as to be scarcely credible and to present one of the most startling facts in history The white race in and out of Europe, under the influence of some still mysterious energy upon their energies, have multiplied nearly three fold and are to day Mr R Giffen has shown in his recent address to the Statistical society, 4 000,000 As there is no evidence of any corresponding increase in the dark races, and as indeed, such increase has been, outside India nearly impossible the white men are now by the best calculations one third of the entire population of the world instead of being as they were only two centuries ago a little more than 10 per cent

They have moreover, if anything increased in physical strength, and have so developed in brain, and consequent power of organization that it may be doubted if the whole remainder of mankind, even if all were reduced to equal weapons, could seriously injure the white third, which again if it chose to act together and employ without pity the weapons its intelligence has enabled it to construct, could in a few years reduce the remainder of the world to an uninhabited desert

A FANCY FROM FONTANELLE.

[Austin Dobson.]

The rose in the garden slipped her bud,
And she laughed in the pride of her youthful blood,
As she thought of the gardener standing by—
He is old—so old! And he soon will die!'

The full rose waxed in the warm June air,
And she spread, and spread, till her heart lay bare,
And she laughed once more as she heard his tread—
"He is older now He will soon be dead!"

But the breeze of the morning blew and fund
That the leaves of the blown rose strewed the ground,
And he came at noon, the gardener old,
And he raked them softly under the mold.

And I wove the thing to a random rhyme,
For the rose is beauty the gardener time.

HOUSE KNOWLEDGE FOR BOYS.

A Commendation of "Girls' Work"—A Mother's Forethought—For the Boys.

[Scientific American]

The governor of Massachusetts, in an address before the Worcester technical school said some words that are worthy of noting He said "I thank my mother that she taught me both to sew and to knit Although my domestic life has always been felicitous I have at times, found this knowledge very convenient. A man who knows how to do these things at all times honorable and sometimes absolutely necessary to preserve one's integrity, is ten times more patient when calamity befalls than one who has not these accomplishments '

A commendation of "girls work" from such an authority emboldens the writer to add a word in favor of teaching boys how to do work that may be a relief to a nervous, sick, worried and overworked mother or wife and be of important and instant use in emergencies A hungry man who can not prepare his food a dirty man who can not clean his clothes, a dilapidated man who is compelled to use a shingle nail for a sewed on button is a helpless and pitiable object There are occasions in almost every man's life when to know how to cook, to sew, to keep the house to wash starch and iron, would be a valuable knowledge Such knowledge is no more unmasculine and effeminate than that of the professional baker

During the great civil war, the forethought of my mother in teaching me the mysteries of household work was a 'sweet boon,' as the late Artemus Ward would say The scant products of foraging when on the march could be turned to appetizing food by means of the knowledge acquired in boyhood, and a handy use of needle and thread was a valuable accomplishment '

Circumstances of peculiar privation compelled the writer as head of a helpless family to undertake the entire work The instruction of boyhood enabled him to cook wash starch, iron wait on the sick, and do the necessary menial labor of the house in a measurably cleanly and quiet manner This knowledge is in no way derogatory to the assumptive superiority of the male portion of humanity a boy who knows how to sweep 'to tidy up," to make a bed to wash dishes, to set a table to cook to sew to knit to mend to wait on the sick to do chamber work is none the less a boy and he may be a more considerate husband and will certainly be a more independent bachelor, than without this practical knowledge Let the boys be taught housework, it is better than playing seven up' in a saloon

The Days We Celebrate

[Harper's Bazar]

It is certainly astonishing how very few national feasts we have on the whole the more astonishing that in our great pressure of business, and rapid development thought, we need rest and relaxation more than most. Christmas is not universally kept among us nor is New Years we make nothing of the 6th of January or of the 22d of February a little bell ringing or a few guns compassing the most of our observance of those days we forget the April day of the battle of Lexington till after it has passed and we content ourselves with a sorry and solemn parade that can not be called a feast It can not be called a fast on Decoration Day The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill has sometimes a good send off in New England, sometimes not—seldom anywhere else and in truth we lie back and reserve all our strength for the Fourth of July and now we celebrate that and now we don t And when we do celebrate we have not much idea of doing so otherwise than with cannons and with fire crackers and torpedoes by day and the blue lights and their kind by night Decorations and the gentler arts seem to be insufficient import to turn to exterior use

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

A Terrible Waste of Money and Time Sometimes Incurred.

[Boston Budget.]

There is a very common, but very indefinite, phrase current in the world about men who have enjoyed the advantage of a liberal education" As generally understood, this phrase means a university education, or a complete course of four years in a college, carrying with it a regular diploma at the close The graduates of all colleges are tacitly and ex officio "liberally educated, while the fellows who have not enjoyed the advantages of a classical or public university education are set down by inevitable implication, as uneducated or educated in a manner reverse from liberal

It ought to be manifest enough that universities and diplomas can confer upon a man little or no claim to be considered liberally educated, unless he has in him the antecedent elements of a broad and liberal culture. If a young man carries a university in his head, and demonstrates his capacity by an early and invincible thirst for knowledge, to which he will sacrifice all other objects, it matters little where or how he secures the great end of his existence, to wit, a liberal education. He may never darken the door of any college by his presence, and may yet, by his unaided efforts, acquire and maintain a rank in the hierarchy of scholars which the best educated university professors might look upon with envy and emulation.

And, on the other hand, a young man without natural aptitude for thought and study and undistinguished by that unappeasable zeal for knowledge, may go passably through a seven years course of classical learning, and come out with a sheepskin diploma, certifying that he has "graduated" a bachelor of arts, when, in fact, he is not practically master of the rudiments of a single science.

It is a terrible waste of money and time to educate by a liberal college course those who have no fitness for study and no love for learning How many ambitious but mistaken parents have spoiled a good engineer or farmer, or mechanic, or artist, by turning a deaf ear to all suggestions of fitness, and compelling their son to study Greek Latin and Hebrew for the ministry, or Greek and Latin without the Hebrew for the medical profession or the bar Is it any wonder that the pulpit is filled with so many unimpressive and unimproving preachers, or the other learned professions, when this forced and unnatural process of education is considered

The misdirected energies of thousands have been expended upon the vain attempt to make fine classical scholars out of those who had not a particle of talent save for practical affairs. The waste of material is the saddest fact in life To find one's true vocation commonly costs a man from one to three failures in attempting a false one, and a heavy proportion of those thus groping after a career break down in the search before reaching any real element of success

Evolution of the Salmon.

[The Argonaut]

People generally know a great deal more about fish and their ways than they did ten years ago, but how many are there do you suppose, outside of scientific folks and fishermen who know that a salmon isn't a salmon at all until he is 3 years old? Not many, we believe From the time he is born, along in February until he is 1 year or 14 months old the young salmon is a parr, and looks so much like a brook trout that hundreds of them are killed and basketed every year by sportsmen whose experience has not taught them the difference between the parr and the trout

As soon as they are over being parrs they become smolts and have confidence enough in themselves to go from the rivers to the sea. As soon as they get into salt water their appetite begins to sharpen, and they favor it so well that they gain a pound or so every month After three or four months of feasting or picnicking in the sea water they are so proud of their slick, glistening, rotound beauty that they start at once back for their birthplace among the pools and cataracts, and reach there grilse with a strong resemblance to their lordly fathers. The grilse disports himself in his native waters until he is three years old, by which time he has taken on all the form and assumed the manner of salmon maturity, and journeys proudly to the sea

Dropped Dead.

SYRACUSE, N Y Sept. 23.—Alexander McKinne eighty two years old, and fifty years a resident of this city dropped dead of heart disease Years ago he was very prominent here and was president of the village of Syracuse in 1846. He had held various official offices.

A MONARCH'S DAUGHTER

[From Maine.]

Of this daughter of a monarch dream
fondly as I go,
She has tresses like the night-clouds, and
cheeks are white as snow;
But we often 'neath the linden in the moo
discreet eclipse—
Souls a-bounding—hearts ecstatic at
marriage of the lips.
"Crown or scepter of thy father crave I
nor gaudy throne.
But to win thee, and to wed thee, and
make thee all mine own!"
"What thou dreamest cannot be—en
I'm numbered 'mong the dead,
And 'tis only in the midnight I can
the, bard," she said.

THE PARTNER OF RALSTON.

His Success as a Railroad Builder in S America.

[Cor Philadelphia Press.]

According to one of the monum of the spirit of American energy enterprise, albeit embodied in a ma doubtful reputation, is the railroad connects Mollendo, a port of Peru, Lake Titicaca. This lake is the hig body of water in the world, lying great basin between two ranges o Continental Cordilleras, 15,000 above the sea.

On the bosom of this wonderful is the island—the Eden of the wo world—where tradition says M Capac and Mama Capac, the Adam Eve of the Inca race, were born. this little garden sprang a race that never been surpassed in industry will always furnish the most interes topic of study antiquarians and phi phers have ever known. Here ar magnificent temples and palaces w Prescott describes with such e vivid and which Pizarro stripped of treasure

The man who built the railroad Harry Meiggs, the partner of Ral the California banker, who dro himself in the Golden Gate, the f of Flood, O'Brien, Mackay, Sharon one of the princes of the golden '49 Bret Harte has written of and Mark Twain has used him as a He committed forgeries in San Fran years ago, and when his crime was covered, took a boat and rowed ou the bay, as Ralston did twenty afterward, but, instead of jumping board, he climbed upon the deck schooner, purchased her, and away from the scene of his remar career

He went to Chili first, and then to Peru, bringing much of his w and all of his irresistible energy he applied to the difficulties that staggered this country, and ever them From Ecuador to Pata through Peru, Bolivia and Chili, h terprise extended, and the resul series of railroads at right angles the coast, connecting the interior country with the seaports, and the estates and the mines in the tains, the sugar haciendas and th trate beds, easy outlets to the He sent back money to Californ reimburse those who had lost b forgeries, with good interest, bu mained there till he died, one richest, most influential and fi men on the coast

West India Sea Shells.

[New York Sun.]

"Conch shells," said Thomas M Carthy, commonly called Tommy pointing to a pile of them lying his awning at Burling slip and street, "come from the bays and b of the West India islands. These tiest ones are gathered at the l June The native beach-combers gather them, are called conks. find them near the shore, when water is about four feet deep. bring the shells to New York in own vessels, using them to fill out of fruit They arrive here only in June and July There will be no ships laden with conch shells in York this season. The shells are 25 cents a pair, and are exten used in decorating gardens and If they were cleaned and polished would sell for a good deal more.

"Buttons and cameos used to be from them, but now jewelers, wit exception that I know of, have carded them, and they are not sought after except for out door ating purposes. A while ago the a man in in New York who them from me and made them in naments. He never took the co conch shell, but chose the kin queen variety, which are much somer and more cabinet-like in He said the business didn't pa got out of it Conch shells, I fe never be in vogue again for hou decoration"

Complaint Against Barbed W

Barbed wire fences are mu plained of by tanners and hide on the ground that they inflict verest injuries upon hides—inju easily discoverable until it is too

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

1866. WILLIAM FIES. 1885.

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Wm. FIES, Fies-Kling Block, Main street.

THE FASHIONS

New Dress Materials.
Harper's Bazar]

WOOL LACE DRESSES.

Wool laces are very largely imported for autumn use and are shown in flounces a yard deep to cover the entire dress skirt as near as it is visible These laces are now made of the durable mohair which is firmer than the soft wool woven into such laces last season the pattern is small and new, or else they imitate those of antique guipure lace, and still other scalloped design finishes one edge which is to serve as the foot of the skirt These flounces are sold in four-yard lengths for the skirt, and are to be made up over silk wool or satin in a plain round skirt Such flounces cost from $4 to $15 a yard and are also sold in short lengths of one yard, or else a yard and a half, to cover merely the front and part of the sides of the skirt in combination with fine wools for the back and drapery, such as flannel cloth Henrietta cloth or the diagonal serges Still other wool laces are imported in set pieces for the front of the skirt, representing many rows of insertion, while others come in borders to be set in as insertion around panels of the dress goods Pointed plastrons quite wide at the top accompany these skirt trimmings. Every color is represented in mohair laces, and many show two contrasting colors. The wool laces for trimming plain wool corsages are about four inches wide, and will cost fifty to seventy-five cents a yard There are also piece laces, of which mantles are to be made over satin and combined with velvet, both small mantles and large wraps will be worn of this lace, trimmed with fur, passementerie and frills of the scalloped lace.

DOUBLE LACE CLOTHS.

A novel fabric invented to please the prevailing taste for lace goods is a warm wool cloth, with its surface covered all over with netting in web-like lace patterns. Guipure designs of intricate patterns show the perfection of weaving when thrown in light threads of one or two colors on a cloth back of some bright contrasting color that shows through the netting, such as black on crimson blue on poppy red, gray on blue, or brown on blue Then there are stripes of this lace work alternating with stripes of wool to form part of the dress in combination with the smaller-figured lace cloth

VELVETS AND PLUSH

Plain velvets are so largely imported that of themselves they would constitute a "velvet season," but to these are added striped and figured velvets, and the beaded and embroidered velvets that are to form the combinations with plain velvet or with uncut velvet costumes. A plomb or lead-colored costume, with the front beaded with lead beads, will be a stylish choice for autumn and winter, but the still larger importations of brown velvets both for dresses and bonnets point to these warmer browns as a more certain choice for a winter toilet The use of carved wood beads in brown shades on brown velvet is a novelty for the front breadth, the plastron, collar and cuffs of brown velvet dresses. There are also many brown wool laces for such dresses, and the velvet bonnets to accompany such toilets have wooden beads forming the coronet or edging the brim, while many tinsel threads are employed in embroidering the crown While brown remains a leading color, gilt will not be entirely banished, yet the best dealers import it sparingly, giving the preference to tinsel threads of many shades The shaded plushes are shown in brown and gray tints, some of which are called tiger plushes, and others merely ombre, but these are shaded in stripes or in close patterns instead of all the way across from selvedge to selvedge as they formerly were Next the beaded velvet fronts there are applique velvets that have the effect of transparents when put on wool or silk of contrasting color, these come in side panels or in a single front breadth, or a foot border and with the necessary garniture for the basque

Winter Wraps.

Wrappings this winter will be either very long or very short—no intermediate lengths The former will be worn about on foot the latter for dress occasions But between now and that distant day when a protection against cold will be needed, for the first cool autumn days numbers of small mantles of various shapes will be worn. Those made with plastrons or vests were so well received that almost all the new small wraps in pelerine or short mantle shapes are made with a plastron at the front that is repeated at the back, unless a hood is placed on the back instead. Many short jackets of all kinds are in preparation for the winter, among the number some richly embroidered in gold, below which a wide sash of soft silk will be worn.

Fashionable Female Employment.

The fashionable amusement this season is to be knitting silk stockings—mens half hose, girls. The days of macrame laces are in the past. The crazy quilt has fulfilled its mission and gone, but knitting—beautiful, useful and gracious employment—is just the tone thing out It has a practical side which appeals to the grosser instincts of men. Hand knitted stockings are the very acme of elegance. Neither the Prince of Wales nor yet Barry Wall can have anything more truly refined and chaste than hand knit stockings. But they cost from $2 to $5 a pair The machine article, however, for a pair only costs $1 and if the charming fingers of a lovely woman supply the $3 25 worth of labor, they are only that much more valuable

Sets of Jewelry

Leading New York retail houses consider the growing demand for sets in jewelry as a fact full of significance to the jewelry trade. It has been a long time since ladies have desired a neck pin with earrings to match, but the beautiful short pins of irregular forms, so fashionable of late, appear to have created a disposition for earrings that harmonize in pattern or finish These sets, it must be understood, are as unlike the prosaic and clumsy brooch and earrings of twenty years ago as are the bracelets to-day worn unlike the broad, massive styles of old times. Occasionally ball earrings and the ball worn at the end of a Queen chain show similar finish and decoration, such as a rough surface with gems embedded.

New Dresses for Fall and Winter.

In this number we present our lady readers with two of Redfern's latest designs for fall and winter costumes. They are very elegant and stylish

REDFERN DOUBLE BREASTED GOWN.

This beautiful costume is of plain cloth A large braided pattern of fern spray conventionalized, adorns the right side, and the cuffs The rest is elegant simplicity. There is no draping at all in the back, and only some folds in front This handsome costume can be made all in one piece. The double-breasted cut, tapering narrow towards the waist line gives an exceedingly graceful effect

REDFERN COSTUME WITH VEST FRONT.

This is a suit somewhat more elaborate in design, but the effect is still that of elegant simplicity It is made of cloth or woolen goods of any kind. It may be either of two kind of cloth, plain and striped, or the same appearance can be produced by broad trimming velvet The effect of the wide band passing around the lower skirt at the back and sides, and diagonally down the left side, the stripes meeting also in long points upon the vest front, is altogether stylish The very high collars are still in vogue The costumes in the illustrations are of the kind called tailor gowns Among the new goods shown for the fall, combination suitings appear again There are costumes of plain goods and stripes, figures and polka dots. There are also queer crazy quilt designs, called mosaics.

FASHIONLETS.

The gold jewelry worn by ladies nowadays owes its popularity to the fact of its being an art production

Chamois leather gloves are exceedingly popular They are useful in warding off tan, and durable, as a little ammonia water will cleanse them effectively They must be washed and dried upon the hands, or they will shrink.

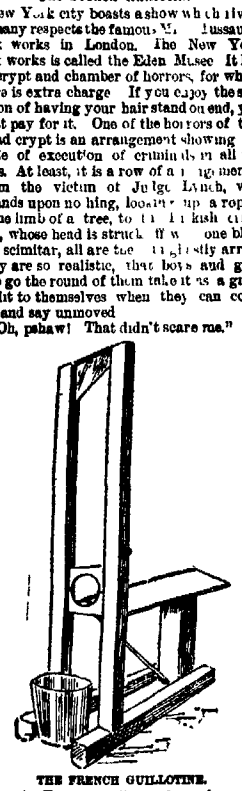
A very pretty wall ornament may be made by taking three fans, with pictures and bright colors upon them, spreading them out and tacking them upon the wall with their centers together They will then form a circle. Where the centers come together a bow of ribbon or other drapery may be [illegible]

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

The French Guillotine

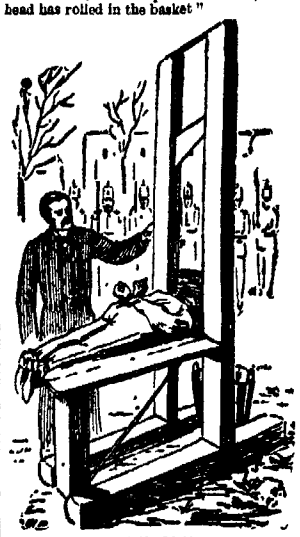
New York city boasts a show which rivals in many respects the famous Mme Tussaud's wax works in London. The New York wax works is called the Eden Musee It has its crypt and chamber of horrors, for which there is extra charge If you enjoy the sensation of having your hair stand on end, you must pay for it. One of the horrors of this dread crypt is an arrangement showing the mode of execution of criminals in all nations. At least, it is a row of instruments. From the victim of Judge Lynch, who "stands upon nothing, looking up a rope," to the limb of a tree, to the Turkish criminal, whose head is struck off with one blow of a scimitar, all are there in ghastly array They are so realistic, that boys and girls who go the round of them take it as a great credit to themselves when they can come out and say unmoved

"Oh, pshaw! That didn't scare me."



THE FRENCH GUILLOTINE.

But the French guillotine is perhaps the most terror-striking of all. If a terrible mode of execution would curdle the blood of the wicked and tend to prevent crime then the guillotine ought to be the approved method. At the same time it is as speedy and painless as any It is very simple, as you observe. There are two heavy upright timbers held together by a cross-beam at the top. Heavy timbers below fix them to the ground and steady them. The uprights are grooved on the inside, and the groove is smoothed and oiled to give it the minimum of friction A very heavy knife, placed obliquely, is what severs the head It appears at the top of the machine. The table, the ring, opening in the middle for the head, the ghastly bucket or basket, all tell their own story. The head is severed from the body at one stroke of the knife, and falls into the vessel below To make the scene more terrible, the coffin of the condemned is placed beside the guillotine upon the ground. From the guillotine comes the expression so well known about this time in American political circles, "His head has rolled in the basket"



AN EXECUTION.

The table on which the criminal lies is not a plain board, but rises, ridge-like, in the middle. Upon this ridge the murderer lies. His neck and back are thus somewhat thrown up. He lies upon his face, his feet hang over the edge of the table and are bound.

The executioner turns a lever in the side of one of the posts. The ponderous knife, or cutter, suspended by a cord, is thus liberated, and falls along the grooves upon the condemned neck. The head does not always drop instantaneously, however. A few seconds elapse sometimes, long enough for the bystanders to hear the cutting. An American editor witnessed one of these guillotine executions in Paris, in the shivering dawn of a gray morning He wrote that the cutter, as it severed the doomed head, sounded like a "[illegible]

aphot

This terrible instrument of executions was not invented by the man whose name it bears He was merely the member of the French constitutional assembly in 1789 who first proposed that this be made the mode of official execution His name was taken up and affixed to the machine in a satirical song by a royalist newspaper of the time. The name has clung to it ever since. Dr Guillotine lived till 1814. As a matter of fact, a mode of execution similar to this has been known and used since before the middle ages It is supposed to be of oriental origin and a Persian invention.

There is a third chapter in the dispatching of a criminal by public execution in France, which cannot be very well illustrated After the head falls into the basket the law requires that it and the body shall be put together and buried That means a mock burial The form is gone through merely, and the bodies are instantly returned to the Paris school of medicine for experimental purposes. But the doctors are anxious to get hold of the bodies at the earliest possible moment, so they will be as near to life as possible There is a good deal of hustling about the burying so that the return to the dissecting tables of that medical school takes place sometimes before the bodies are cold Such form of law is very absurd. It would be best to hand over the subjects directly to the doctors. Queer stories are told of the medical experimentings. The heads are stuck upon the bodies ere yet they are cold, and the whole is electrified into a ghastly semblance of life. For years the learned have been trying whether it is not possible really to bring a dead man back to life Science, alas! can only learn the secrets of life from the bodies of the dead.

This last August Paris witnessed a scene which was a surprise even for her There was a double execution.

Two murderers in one morning were brought to the Place de la Rouquette, outside the prison of the condemned, and guillotined In Paris it is said that criminals are kept in ignorance of the day and hour of execution till the moment itself arrives. The execution takes place between midnight and daylight.

The hole into which the condemned man's head is fastened is called the lunette or little moon A striking account of the recent executions is given in The London Telegraph. It shows that even the French guillotine bungles quite as much as our hangman's rope, occasionally: Gaspard was the first of the felons led to death. Tall and muscular, he walked firmly between two priests, whose ministrations he had rejected until the approach of his term.

His face was pale, and his features contracted convulsively as he neared the guillotine. Here he stooped toward the prison chaplain, the Abbe Faure, and embraced first the priest, and then a crucifix held by the latter in his hand. He was now seized by the executioners, his head was placed in the lunette, and after an awkward pause, during which Diebler seemed to have lost momentary control of his instrument, the knife descended, and the headless trunk of the criminal fell away from the bascule. The head was then put into the basket.

The guillotine was now washed, and everything set in order for the next execution. After an interval of seventeen minutes, during which the clamorous crowd seemed to have lost its grotesque gayety, the doors of the prison again opened, and Marchandon, looking like a pale boy of 17, tottered feebly out, supported by the Abbe Faure, and the other priest who had assisted Gaspard

The criminal was evidently more dead than alive. He still wore the patent leather boots with pointed toe caps which he had on when arrested in his country house at Compiegne. After having convulsively embraced the priests he was caught sharply by Diebler and thrust into the lunette The knife again refused to work, and nearly four seconds elapsed before it fell on the criminal's neck When it did so a double jet of blood spurted out for nearly two yards, and sprinkled the adjacent ground

Rain, Thunder and Lightning.

An advanced thinker has a very fine theory as to the cause of the above phenomena. Electricity explains all. Briefly: Hydrogen is the lightest of all known gases. It must therefore constitute the top layer of our atmosphere Hydrogen is being continually generated by decomposition, and is constantly passing up through the atmosphere. The union of hydrogen and oxygen produces an explosion of which the result is water Electrical disturbance, produced by the friction of the earth's revolution or otherwise, causes explosion between the layers of hydrogen and oxygen, and their union and descent as hail, rain, or snow. There you have it.

Contagious Consumption.

No person should be permitted to sleep in a room wherein a consumptive patient is, or has recently been No consumptive person should ever kiss or fondle a healthy one, especially a child; and sound members of a family should not, without adopting more and better precautions for the preservation of their own health, attend consumptive patients. Above all, no person suspected of having pulmonary consumption should be allowed to visit family after family, infecting napkins, bedding and rooms, caressing tender children, and in other ways sowing germs that may cause suffering and death.

Peck's Sun Publicity is the barn-door upon which fools love to climb their fame.

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—ON—

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EATON AND CLEVELAND

CORRESPONDENCE WHICH PASSED BETWEEN THE GENTLEMEN.

Mr. Eaton's Letter of Resignation as a Member of the Civil Service Commission and the President's Acceptance of It—His Last Act in Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept 24.—The following correspondence, embracing Dorman B Eaton's resignation as a member of the civil service commission and the president's acceptance of it, has been made public

"WASHINGTON, July 27, 1885.

"SIR In execution of a purpose, of which I informed you several weeks since I very respectively tender my resignation as civil service commissioner, but out of deference to your wishes, I will not urge its acceptance until such time in the autumn as you may find it convenient for a new appointment It may not, I hope, be thought inappropriate if I add some words of explanation. Prior to the passage of the civil service act of January 16, 1883, I had held, under three earlier presidents and was then holding under President Arthur, an official position closely analogous to my present office as civil service commissioner For nearly the whole period I have served without compensation, and had been compelled to bear my own traveling and other expenses, including those of a journey to Europe and the preparation of an extensive report made at the request of one of those presidents, but printed by congress.

"I had taken an active part, by which my time was largely taxed, in connection with the preparation and passage of that law When the time arrived for executing its provisions, it seemed to me that I could not fairly be called upon to make a further sacrifice of my private interests in aid of civil service reform Besides, the enemies of reform were so blind as to charge that I had promoted the act for the treble purpose of gaining notoriety, an office and a salary But President Arthur, without the least intimation to me of his purpose, nominated me, and I was confirmed as a commissioner When I was about to decline, the friends of reform with whom I had labored many years in its behalf insisted I was in duty bound to accept, and those enemies, with amiable consistency, made clear the purpose of charging any refusal on my part as cowardly, and shrinking from the speedy and disgraceful failure sure to follow any attempt to execute so chimerical and impracticable a statute. In such a situation I had hardly a liberty of choice but I entered upon my official duties with the declared purpose of remaining hardly more than a year, within which, at least, the constructive work of making rules and regulations and enforcing a new system at its most difficult stage could be accomplished

"At the end of that time I had become more deeply than ever interested in the practical application of the new system Its great utility and easy processes had gained the commendation of the president, united more largely the party in power in its support, and secured from a committee of thirteen members of the Democratic house of representatives an unanimous report, declaring the great usefulness of the law and rules, and commending what it described as the intelligent, efficient, non partisan, and conscientious work of 'the civil service commission' I could then see no obligation to remain longer That had been done which the enemies of reform had declared to be impossible, The law and the rules were vindicated But there were important, practical methods which were not fully returned. I remained to take part in their further development

"When a few months later I was about to insist on being relieved, those friends dissuaded me by urging that there would be a critical period in case a new party should come into power, and I saw plainly from hostile journals that I should be charged, if I resigned, with fleeing from the perils of that crisis. It was clear enough that no excuse for my long service and no declaration of my confidence in the reform policy of the presidential candidate and statesman of the Democratic party would relieve me from the damaging plausibility of such a charge As a private citizen I could scorn the imputation, but as a public officer, and as being in a private way somewhat identified with the cause of civil service reform I had no right to make an opportunity for its natural enemies in either party to use such a charge to its injury

"There was another reason why I could not tender my resignation, and should have refused to do so had it been requested at or near the time of your accession to office For, I should regard it as a pernicious precedent, utterly repugnant to the spirit of the civil service act, to treat the office of civil service commissioner as political and hence as one to be filled at the beginning of each presidential term. These considerations constrained me to continue in my place until the reform policy of your administration, so clearly defined in your declarations, should be as unmistakably developed in your acts as president as it had been in your acts as governor of New York. That time has arrived No candid man, can longer pretend to regard that policy as indefinite or doubtful. Every one of the five months of your administration, during which the civil service act and rules have been enforced, has made more definite the settled purpose of your administration to faithfully enforce both the law and the rules in the future. The few changes you have made in the rules have but added to their justice and efficiency So far as I have been able to learn there is not a member of your cabinet who has not, as the result of his experience in office, a higher sense than before of the need of enforcing that merit system in the public service which the civil service act and rules have established, and from those at the head of the many offices in the postal and customs service to which the examinations extend in all parts of the Union, and whether they be Republicans holding over or new officers from the other party, there has come no reason for believing that the merit system is not welcomed as a great advance to the public service a great assurance for honesty in politics and a great relief to the head of the office As the principles of justice upon which that system is based, its tendency to suppress patronage mongering and official favoritism, its great encouragement of the public schools and its support of all high character and manhood in politics, are now being more rapidly comprehended by the people than ever before

"I feel save it is in the near future to have not only a greatly enlarged but an almost unchallenged enforcement. It is really an issue between the people and the politicians A contest for a spoils system of office on one side, and for a merit system of office on the other The friends of the latter contend for the free opportunity of every citizen to win an office for himself by his own merits, those of the former for the exclusive right of great unions and great politicians to use all of the hundred thousand places they can control, and all the assessments they can extort to bribe voters to buy the press, to elect themselves, and to keep their party in power against the will of the people Between these extremes there is unquestionably a great body of candid and patriotic citizens. I do not refer to these facts, so decisive of the perpetuity of the merit system, with the vain conceit that, if they were otherwise, or the prospect was discouraging my remaining a commissioner would avail anything But I wish to leave no doubt of my absolute faith in the continuing triumph of a reform policy, and no friend of reform has the least reason for thinking I ought to remain in my office

'Indeed, the triumph of that policy is now absolute, and the contest already over in that part of the government to which alone all legitimate authority and responsibility for appointments and removals rest, and in which alone the thorough information needed for a correct judgment as to the utility of the new system exists. In other words, were it not for the interference of congressmen and politicians with the constitutional functions and the extended liberty of the president, and other officers having the appointing power, there would be no opposition worthy of note to a merit system office Those who oppose it will, with few exceptions, be ,those only whose participation in appointments and removals is an absolute usurpation and meddling, by which the counterpoise of the government has been impaired and its perpetuity being threatened To that usurpation, to the selfish aims of those who promote it; to the gathering of the spoils and distribution of offices, which are its motive force, open competitions for appointment and the suppression of political assessments are fatal

President Grant approved a civil service rule to arrest that intermeddling and concede to the president and other appointing officers the liberty which the constitution and laws contemplate, allow those who have the best means of making a wise choice between the spoils system and a merit system to be judges and I repeat the final decision is already given and the contest is already over President Grant decided that issue and his last official declaration to congress on the subject declared it a source of mortification that congress had refused an appropriation he had in a special message requested in aid of the continued enforcement of the merit system which he declared to have been beneficial

'President Arthur in each annual message after the civil service reaffirmed the judgment of the executive department a judgment which he declared expressed the view of every member of his cabinet In the daily acts of the present administration the same judgment is approved and enforced It is possible that a number of congressmen and politicians of the dominant party with a considerable following of office seekers may notwithstanding the vastly augmented strength of an enlightened public opinion repeat the folly of those of my own party in 1874, by the well matured judgment and the definite policy of their own administration on the reform issu If such is to be the fact this is not the place for showing which such an attempt would be far more disastrous than the Republican restoration for spoils system against advice of President Grant.

"Such a course and the conflict it would precipitate, would be regardless of the good results of the civil service action and experience in its administration In any part I might have in such a contest I could far better serve the cause of reform in the exercise of that full liberty which is hardly compatible with the propriety of my present office.

"And I have the honor of being, with the highest respect, your obedient servant

"DORMAN B EATON

"The President '

'WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1885

"Hon Dorman B Eaton

"MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the board of civil service commissioners. I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service, where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country The friends of civil service reform and all those who desire good government fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you early enlisted, and they have seen with satisfaction that your zeal and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules which ordinarily govern progress in human affairs, or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing patiently to accept good results as they step by step could be gained—holding every advance with unyielding steadfastness The success which thus far has attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious practical ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvement and benefits

"A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a grateful recognition for every aid, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance, and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things, are the means by which this reform movement will, in the future, be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual, and the course placed upon a sure foundation. Of course, there cannot be no surrender of principle nor backward step, and all laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly enforced, but the benefits which its principles promise will no be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of a doctrine and the vigorous execution of the laws

"It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform marshalled on the political side of the question, and that the number is not greater of those who profess friendliness for the cause, and yet mischievousness and with superficious self righteousness, discredit every effort not in accord with their attenuated ideas, dilatory with carping criticism the labors of those actually in the field of reform, and ignoring the conditions which bind and qualify every struggle for a radical improvement in the affairs of government, demand impossible and immediate perfection

"The reference in your letter to the attitude of the members of my cabinet to the merit system established by the civil service law beside being entirely correct, exhibits an appreciation of honest endeavor in the direction of reform, and a disposition to justice to proved sincerity which is gratifying If such treatment of those to whom duty rests of administering the government according to reform methods is the universal rule and if the embarrassments and perplexities attending such an administration were fairly regarded by all those professing to be friendly to such methods the avowed enemies of the cause would be afforded less encouragement I believe in civil service reform and its application in the most practicable form is liable among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to participation in public place holding. And I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a practical for such an opportunity, upon merit and fitness instead of a dependence upon the favor or selfish interest of those who intervently stand between the people and the machinery of their government

In the one case a reasonable intelligence and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land is the credentials to office in the other the easy way found in favor secured by a partisation in partisan work often unfitting, a person morally if not mentally and physically for the responsibilities and duties of public employment. You will agree with me I think, that the support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party restored to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest called upon to surrender advantages which a perverted partisanship had taught the American people belonged to successful and perturbed with the suspicion always raised in such an emergency that their rights in the control of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded, should receive the acknowledgement, and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office and a patriotic impulse upon whom we may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of government

I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the first day of November next at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil service reform and your ability to render it efficient aid, and I enclose the letter and correction that notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object for which you have labored so assiduously will continue beyond the official term which you surrender Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND"

Mr Eaton will leave Washington for New York to defend the constitutionality of the civil service act in the Hinckley suit which began there, feeling confident that the litigation will be speedily brought to a successful conclusion for the defendants

HIS QUICK TEMPER.

"You are serious this evening," said Mrs Landell to her husband I hope nothing has gone wrong during the day

Mr Landell, who had been sitting with his eyes upon the floor silent and abstracted for some minutes roused himself at these words and looking up at his wife smiled, as he answered Oh no Nothing has gone wrong

Don't you feel well' The voice of Mrs Landell was just shaded with concern

Well enough in body, but not so comfortable in mind as I desire

Then something has gone wrong,' said the wife

Her manner was slightly troubled

Nothing more than usual,' Mr Landell replied

The forced smile had faded from his countenance

Than usual' She repeated his words, looking with earnest inquiry into her husband's face Then she added tenderly, "Bring home your trouble, dear Don't hide anything Let me share with you all the good and ill of life Hearts draw nearer in suffering than they do in joy "

Bless your kind heart, Alice said Mr Landell, a broad smile sweeping over his face, as he caught her round cheeks in her hands and kissed her

There isn't anything in the case so serious as that comes to I'm not going to fail in business—haven't lost anything worth speaking about haven't cheated anybody, and don't intend doing so It's only this hasty impulsive temper of mine that is all the while leading me to do or say something that leaves a sting '

The cloud passed from the face of Mrs Landell

ou will overcome that in time, dear, said she encouragingly

I don't see that I make any progress yesterday I spoke sharply to one of my young men, when a mild reproof would have been juster and of more salutary effect He is sensitive, and my words hurt him severely The shadow I set remained on his face all day was in perpetual rebuke, and I felt it long after the sun went down My punishment was greater than his But the lesson of yesterday did not suffice This morning I was again betrayed into captious language, that wounded the same young man, and threw him so much off his guard, that he answered me back with some feeling This I regarded as impertinence, and threatened to dismiss him from my service if he dared venture a reply to the criticism of the language When feeling subsided, and thought became clear again I saw that I had been wrong and done wrong And I have felt unhappy about it ever since I wish that I had more self control that I could bridle my tongue when feeling is suddenly spurred But temperament and long indulged habits are both against me

Mrs Landell encouraged and soothed her husband and so won his mind away from its brooding self reproaches

On the next morning, as Mr Landell was about leaving for his warehouse his wife looked up at him, and, with a morning smile, said Don't

There was just the slightest perceptible warning in her tone

Don't what

Mr Landell seemed a little puzzled

Don't forget yourself

Oh light broke in upon his mind Thank you I will not

And he went forth to meet the trials of the day

About the first thing that fell under the notice of Mr Landell was an important letter which after writing he had given to the clerk to copy and post Instead of being where it should have been it lay upon his desk Neglect like that he felt to be unpardonable

John

He called sharply to a young man at the further end of the warehouse

Don't It seemed like the voice of his wife in his ears Don't forget yourself

This mental warning came just in season The clerk came quickly toward him By the time he reached the desk of Mr Landell the latter was under self control

Why was not this letter posted, John' The tone was neither impatient nor querulous. It was kind, but the question asked in a way that said 'Of course there is a good reason for the omission"

And so there was

I think, sir, answered John, "that there is a mistake and I thought it best not to put the letter in the post "

A mistake How?

And Mr Landell opened the letter

'It reads said the clerk, 300 cases of calicoes

Oh, no—thirty cases, replied Mr Landell But as he said thirty his eyes rested on 300 "So it is How could I have made such an error' You were right John, in not sending the letter away "

The clerk went back to his place, and the merchant said to himself, How glad I am that I was able to control myself' If I had spoken to that young man as I felt, I would have wronged and alienated him, and made trouble for myself all day "

Not long after this a case of goods fell through one of the hatchways, crashing down upon the landing with a noise that caused Mr Landell, whose temperament was exceedingly nervous, to spring to his feet To blame some one was his first impulse

What careless fellow has done this?' was on his tongue

"Don't "

The inward monitor spoke in time Mr Landell shut his lips tightly and kept silent until he could command himself He then calmly inquired into the cause of the accident, and found that special blame attached to no one On coming the case of goods the damage was found to be trifling

'Another conquest," said Mr Landell, as he went back to his desk "Self control is easy enough if the trial be made in earnest "

A dozen times that day was the torch applied to Mr Landell's quick temper, and as often was he in danger of blazing out But he had begun right and he kept right until the sun went down

And then he turned his step homeward, feeling more comfortable in mind than he had felt for many weeks there was no shadow on his countenance when he met his wife, but smiling good humor

You said I don't as I left you this morning

Well

And I didn't!"

'You are a hero,' said Mrs Landell laughing

Not much of a one The conquest was easy enough when I drew the sword in earnest

And you feel better?'

Oh a thousand times' What a curse of one's life this quick temper is! I am ashamed of myself half a do en times a day on an average. But I have made a good beginning, and mean to keep on right until the end

I don't said Mrs Landell to her husband as she parted with him at the front door on the next morning

I won't was the hearty answer

And he didn't as the pleasant evening he passed with his wife at its close most clearly testified

Reader, if you are quick tempered—don't

Exploration of the Great Pyramid.

J B Bailey in St James Gazette

Now that Great Britain is dominant at Cairo, would it not be a good plan to clear away the sand and rubbish from the base of the great pyramid right down to its rocky foundation and try to recover those vast corridors, halls and temple containing priceless curiosities and treasures with which tradition in all ages has credited the great pyramid This wonderful building, of such exquisite workmanship, was erected many years before any of the other pyramids which are only humble imitations built by another nation, and also for other purposes for neither King heops nor anybody else was ever buried beneath this mighty mass of stone The smaller pyramids also even in architecture the nicety of proportion nor the exactness of measurement both of which characterize the first pyramid From internal evidence it seems to have been built about the year 2170 B C a short time before the birth of Abraham more than 4,000 years ago This one of the seven wonders of the world in the days of ancient Greece—is the only one of them still in existence The base of this building covers more than thirteen square acres of ground Its four sides face exactly north, south, east and west It is situated in the geographical center of the land surface of the globe It was originally 485 feet high and each of its sides measures 763 feet It is computed to contain 5,900,000 tons of hewn stones beautifully fitted together with a mere film of cement And these immense blocks of stone must have been brought from quarries 500 miles distant from the site of the building The present well known king and queen chambers with the various passages, might also be thoroughly ex-

mined by means of the electric or ... lights

The astronomer royal of Scotl... some years since carefully and lab... ously examined all that is at pres... known of the interior of this enorm... building He states that measureme... in the chambers etc, show the ex... length of the cubit of the Bibl... namely, twenty five inches. This c... was used in the building of Noah's ... Solomon's temple, etc He also m... tains that the pyramid shows the ... tance of the sun from the earth to ... 91,810,000 miles

A Novel System of Agriculture Which Brings Great Results.

[Atlanta Constitution]

Mr A. N. Cole, of Wellsville, N ... s called a crank by some of his ne... bors, but as his crankiness manif... itself in raising bigger and better c... than anybody else, he is certainly e... tled to some respect Mr. Cole ... gained notoriety by obtaining a pa... on a system of agriculture He h... farm on a hillside The soil was c... mally arid and unpromising in the ... treme The system by which Mr ... has made this arid spot more fe... than the most favored garden, ... himself calls very simple There i... trick or wit in it, he maintains. ... consists merely in storing up the w... that falls from Heaven and allowing ... to ooze slowly through the soil, loo... ing, warming and fertilizing it as ... as the water is introduced

It is stated by a scientific autho... that only about half enough water ... during the year to mature a full c... Mr. Cole takes this statement and ... to make the best of the amount ... nished His trenches running al... side the hill, hold so much water ... none of it is allowed to escape by ... ing down the surface Not even ... melted snow runs off Imprisone... the bottom of these trenches, the w... forces its way slowly down and the ... plus goes into the next trench be... This filtering process takes all the ... purities ont of the water, and if an... capes at last it is the clearest and f... drinking water imaginable

On this hillside the strawberries, ... matoes and rasperries grow and flo... to a size and perfection never seen ... where else in the world. Visitors w... be pleased to see a greater variet... crops, but that test will come l... The water penetrates outward from ... trenches so evenly that the soil ab... it like a great sponge. A natu... porous soil can be made to retain ... water by putting two or three inch... clay in the bottom of the trenches ... has been urged that flat land would ... suit the system, but Mr Cole con... that there is no such thing as flat ... nder this system there is hardly ... cultivation required beyond the p... up of a few weeds

Thousands of people flock to see ... old hillside that is now yielding ... $600 an acre annually It is a ma... but Mr Cole is confident that this ... tem will give arid land anywhere ... luxurious growth of the richest b... lands.

How Texas Became The Lone Star"

[Harper's Bazar]

The use of sealing wax with an ... pression of some device or initial th... having become fashionable for se... letters, it is interesting to note in ... nection with curious things which ... been used as seals when one made ... the purpose was lacking that the ... star" in the banner of Texas origi... in that way

When she was struggling many ... before we annexed her for inde... ence, on one occasion some of ... earnestly interested in her behalf ... preparing a document to be s... Gen Jackson while he was pres... and when it was concluded one g... man remarked this needs a sea... we have none which anothe... stantly answered 'we will use th... a seal' And pouring melted w... the paper he stamped it with one ... military buttons cut from his ... which button having a single ... upon it that became the emblem ...

Marseilles Vehicles and Horses

[Foreign Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

Queer things in Marseilles are t... hicles and horses The horses all ... their tails cut off and are either ... tremely large or extremely small. ... moment there passes a lady in a p... driving a pony the size of a large ... and the next moment a fellow in ... blouse comes along with a cart ... troop of horses almost as large ... phants The cart or dray is an ... mous two wheeled affair, fully ... feet long and drawn, sometime... eight or ten of these powerful h... all tandem, and on each horse a ... bells and a collar surmounted ... curved leather cone a foot or eig... inches high. The procession is ... picturesque and very absurd.

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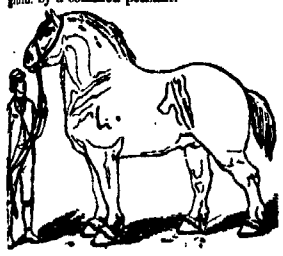
FARM AND GARDEN

The Strongest Horse in the World.

Our farm people will be interested in seeing a picture of what is claimed to be the most powerful horse living. The illustration is an exact representation of him in little. He looks as if the power of a railway engine was in his tremendous neck. Verily it might indeed be "clothed with thunder." The powerful legs, hoofs and shoulders seem as though this magnificent specimen of animal strength could pull a tree out by the roots.

We have never had a horse like this in America, although some very large ones have been imported. He was reared in Belgium, by a common peasant.



BIG HORSE.

His height can be seen by observing how far his head rises above that of the groom who holds him. He is six feet high, and weighs 1,800 pounds. But he has a snub nose and a very small, flat head, you will observe, as though he had not much brains, for all his size. He may not have much horse sense.

Belgian and Flemish horses have always been distinguished for their great size and strength. An average number of 25,000 are reared and exported annually from fat little Belgium. They are not raised by large and wealthy stock-breeders, either, but the small farmers here and there in a neighborhood. The huge animal in the illustration was sold into Germany, where he now belongs.

Cold Frames.

We have mentioned that the middle of September is the time to sow cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower and greens for early spring use. In the south these may be easily wintered over and be ready to start up the 1st of February by simply covering them lightly with leaves or straw. They will do well without that, but will be in a more forward state if thus covered during the coldest weather. The south is the early vegetable garden for the United States. The more the people there understand this, and act accordingly, they will be able to add to their incomes immensely.

Farmers and gardeners in the north who want the vegetables we have named very early must resort to the cold frame.

HOW TO MAKE A COLD FRAME.

You have only to set a box of boards upon the ground, fastening the sides securely to posts, so they will stand up. The back board should be ten or twelve inches high, the front one seven or eight inches, so that the sash which is laid upon the box shall slope and shed rain. The box should be of the proper size to allow the glass sash to rest upon it. The sash is three by six feet. A long bed of boards can be made, on which the sashes can be laid side by side. Fill the space inside with fertile soil, digging in three inches of well-rotted manure. You will then have a vegetable garden in a box under glass. The sash beds must face to the south and east. Where the winters are cold and the winds bleak, a board fence six feet high should protect the frames to the north and northwest.

The gardener may have as many of these sashes as he can afford. About a month after the sowing of the seeds named, say the middle of October, transplant them from the open ground into the cold frames. Set them down to the first leaf. Henderson instructs us that each sash will hold 500 plants of cabbage or cauliflower, and 700 to 800 lettuces. The plants must be thoroughly aired and sunned throughout the winter. Every day when the thermometer runs not lower than twenty degrees in the shade, of mild, sunny days, the sashes may be lifted off altogether, taking care to replace them at night.

That is the treatment through the winter. It is so plain that you can't mistake. Now, have a number of spare, empty cold frames, in all respects like those described. Fill the soil in them with straw and leaves, so that it will not freeze. From the middle of February to the 1st of March transfer lettuce plants to the spare cold frames, fifty to each sash. Have the earth enriched and well pulverized. These are the frames in which your lettuce is to grow till it is marketed. Give the plants an abundance of air, and let them have a thorough soaking whenever there is a warm rain. If you let them remain shut up in the sashes under a bright sun, without air, recollect they will be cooked. Do not neglect them for a single day. They need air, sun and moisture to make a rapid growth. In six weeks from the time they were last transplanted your lettuce will be ready to sell. A good many handy little dollars can be picked up in this way in the months of April and May, in suitable localities. At an average of five cents per head for early lettuce, with a small number of frames the returns would not be inconsiderable. Moreover, women and children can do this work.

From the 1st of March to the middle of April, according to locality, take up the cabbage and cauliflower from the cold frames and set them out in the open ground. When full grown, in good market regions, these will make return at the rate of $1,000 an acre. The cabbages will be perfected and sold off at the latest by the middle of July. Early cabbage and cauliflower should be set in rows about twenty-five inches apart, with a distance of sixteen inches between the plants. At the same time they are set out lettuce plants may be put in the space between the rows, twelve inches apart. The heads will mature early and be cut off before they are in the way of the cabbage. By this method the ground may be doubly utilized, with its large requirements of manure and labor.

The American Forestry Congress

Meets in Boston, as you are aware, beginning Sept. 22. It will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, in conjunction with the New England Agricultural society, the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, and the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The hotel headquarters of the association will be the Adams house. Specially low rates will be made for those who come to attend. Some of the best and wisest heads in North America will be there, from Canada to Alabama, from New York to California. By all means attend the meeting if you can. The forestry movement has been taken up with enthusiasm, and the coming meeting will be the most important and interesting ever held. Below are some papers and speeches that will be presented:

"The Needs of a National Forest Policy," by Hon. Warner Miller, chairman United States senate committee on agriculture and forestry; "Growth of Forestry in Nebraska and the West," by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, ex-governor of Nebraska; "Uses of Forest Culture," by Hon. H. R. Low, chairman New York senate committee on forestry; "Forest Economy in Canada," by Hon. H. G. Joly, Quebec; "Walnut Culture in Northern Latitudes," by Hon. H. G. Joly, Quebec; "Slate of Forest Legislation in the United States," by N. H. Eggleston, Washington, D. C.; "Trees as Educators," by Professor Edward North, Hamilton college, N. Y.; "Relation of Forests to Floods," by Thomas P. Roberts, Pittsburg, Pa.; "Relation of the Charcoal Interests to the Maintenance of Forests," by John Brinbine, Philadelphia, Pa; "Lumbering Interests, Their Dependence on Systematic Forestry," by John E. Hobbs, North Berwick, Me.; "Forestry of the Lower Southern States, and Their Probable Resources," by Dr. Charles Mohr, Mobile, Ala.; "What are the Requisites of an Effective Fire Legislation," by S. W. Powell, Brooklyn, L. I.; "What Have the Different States Done in Regard to Their Forests," by John Hicks, Roslyn, L. I.; "The Work of Experiment Stations," by Ad. Leus, Cincinnati, O.; "Profits of Forest Culture," by Ben: Berley Poore, Massachusetts; "Arbor Day Celebrations in Schools," by John B. Peasley, Ph. D., Cincinnati, O.; "Seacoast Planting, its Importance, Practicability, Methods," by W. C. Strong, Newton Highlands, Mass.; "August Planting of Evergreens," by W. C. Strong, Newton Highlands, Mass.; "The Osier Willow and Red Cedar," by Edmund Hersey, Hingham, Mass.; "Spark Arresters for Locomotives," J. N. Lauder, Boston, Mass.; "Lumberman's Waste as a Fertilizer." B. E. Fernow, New York.

To Find the Queen Bee.

[Bee-keeper's Magazine.]

A new and simple way of securing any queen that you wish to remove from a hive was reported to us last year. We tried it several times with success. Some who find the search for a queen tedious and difficult may be glad to know it.

Put over a hole in the top of any hive a surplus honey box with one or more glass sides; have no other box on; smoke the bees in the hive slightly at the entrance; then commence drumming on the hive smartly, as when driving bees out. Watch the box on top and you will see among the first bees to go up into it the queen.

The friend who recommended this way asserts that he has never failed to see the queen go up within a few seconds of the time when he began to drum the hive. We think, however, that this would not always be the case. Where common box hives are in use this would probably be the easiest method of finding the queen.

One of our former partners, Mr. Walker, also discovered the above method when Italianizing black bees in the country. He removed a great number of queens, and prefers this method to any other, even in moveable comb hives.

To Can Siberian Crabs.

"I procured stone jars holding a gallon, small at the top with a flange to hold the cover. I use a granite iron saucepan, having a cover, for cooking fruits. Into this I put a sufficient number of crab apples to fill one jar, with as little water as would suffice to cook the fruit tender. As soon as they could be pierced by a broom straw I filled the warm jar nearly full of fruit; the sugar syrup being previously prepared and boiling hot, was poured over the fruit till the jar was filled, the cover placed on and the jar sealed up by tying over it a paper dipped in the white of an egg, and over this two or three thicknesses of paper. The syrup was made as you would make sugar syrup for eating on griddle cakes. The fruit keeps beautifully, was tart and of fine flavor. The water in which the apples were cooked was strained, mixed with an equal measure of granulated syrup and boiled for a short time, making a fine jelly."

The Pesky Little Pigs.

Feed and pasture in abundance are what make fine fat hogs and healthy pork. The little pigs are often troublesome, and the farmer shuts them up in a close pen, just to keep them out of mischief, and consequently they are deprived of grass and green food at the very time when it is most important that they should have this kind of feed. To avoid the mischief which little pigs may do by running wherever they please, and at the same time allowing them the advantages of pasture, every farmer should have a lot of ample size so fenced that the smallest pig cannot escape from it, and then turn them loose in it and let them have undisputed liberty.

The Farmer Boss for Once.

[Rufus Hatch in N. Y. Sun.]

For the first time since 1861 the farmer is to-day the master of the situation, and it is his own fault if he does not make the most of it. If he will hold his wheat at $1 at the station he will get his price, and by selling half as much as he did last year he will receive more money for his sales and still have some wheat left to carry over to another year.

Buff Cochin Fowls.

The London Live Stock Journal thinks a certain Asiatic hen important enough to give a picture of in its columns. We reproduce the illustration here:

BUFF COCHIN HEN.

"What a potfull she would make, wouldn't she!" says a lady who likes country cream chicken stews. So say we all of us.

The Buff Cochins are favorites in Great Britain. They are of immense size, the roosters sometimes weighing fifteen pounds. They get growth young, are very healthy and hardy, and good-natured stay at homes. They are, moreover, excellent winter layers. They are probably nearer the much looked-for all-purpose fowl than almost any other. The only drawback, apparently, is that they are not remarkably prolific layers. They produce an average number of eggs and chickens. The hen in the picture is a 3-year old, and has taken a number of prizes.

Things to Do and to Know.

An ancient farmer says that the wheat crop is good in the even years and poor in the odd years.

Leo Waltz, a very capable Ohio nurseryman traveling in Europe, has been authorized by the commissioner of agriculture to make a collection of seeds of the hardiest timber, fruit and ornamental trees of Russia. It will be of great value to us in time.

To cure "black knot" upon plum and cherry trees: Cut out the excrescence and give the wound a coating of turpentine, or wash it with a strong solution of caloride of lime.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Great Man's Birthday.

Aug. 23 was the anniversary of the birth of one of the world's great men. He was not a warrior, famous for battles, in which he who causes the greatest number of people to be killed is the greatest man. No. It was in the humane and mighty field of science that Baron Cuvier helped the world on. It is better to make one small discovery that will be of use to mankind, though your name is never heard of outside your own town, than to conquer a continent by war. It counts more.

Baron Cuvier was born Aug. 23, 1769, 116 years ago, in Mompelgard, a little town in Wurtemburg, Germany. He had a long name to start on, after the fashion of people in Europe. They seem to have more time over there to pronounce names than we do in America.

BARON CUVIER.

His full name was George Christian Leopold Dagobert Cuvier. From the time he was old enough to run about and play, he loved to notice the ways of animals, and to study them in their homes and hidden places. He was sent to school at Stuttgart. It was the wish of his soul to be a student of natural history, and to give his life to searching into his favorite science. Great men are always learning all their lives. But Cuvier was a poor boy. He had to start out early to work for his own living.

Many boys, perhaps most of them, would have thrown over their life plan, when they found they had no money with which to carry it out. But not this boy. He was very quiet; indeed he never made much fuss about anything, although he was one of the greatest of workers. When he was 18 years old, he became a teacher in a private family. He had been obliged to leave school before completing his course, because he was so poor. He was a teacher in the same family for six years. And all these years he spent the time he could spare studying his favorite natural history. He knew the call of every bird, the footprint of every animal, the nest of every creature in the woods, however wild or shy. The wild creatures loved him because he loved them.

But genius cannot remain always hidden, however poor and humble it may be. Some learned gentlemen in Paris heard of the gifted young naturalist, and urged him to come to that city. He did so, and then his fame began to grow. He made in time at Paris the largest collection of birds, reptiles and animals in Europe. He placed them in the Jardin des Plants, the zoological garden of Paris. He made a classified science of the study of comparative anatomy; that is, the anatomy of animals as distinguished from man. Zoology had never been a regularly arranged science before his day. He studied fishes as well, wrote books full of knowledge about them. Upon rocks and in caves and earth-mounds are sometimes found footprints, imprints, and fossil remains of unknown animals monsters and other strange creatures. They lived before the period of history, and hence are called "prehistoric." Nobody knew much about these before the days of Baron Cuvier. With his wonderful power of searching into things, and finding out about them, he took up the subject of fossil remains of animals, and soon the world knew nearly all that has been found out about these uncouth monsters. He advanced the doctrine that animal life began with the simplest forms, and from them, from age to age, were grown animals more and more highly organized. There is not room here to mention half the work he did for science.

Honors were heaped upon him by his country. High political and educational offices were given to him, and grand titles bestowed on him. And always his voice was lifted for liberty and enlightenment for the people. Through all his high dignities his head was never turned by vanity, and he was never so puffed up in his mind that he thought he was better than other persons. He remained the same simple, hard-working student down to the end of his life. Death found him still busy with his studies and plans for science and for the good of his fellow-man. He was a genius, because he could do everything he undertook, and do it well.

The portrait of him here given does not show the shape of his head fully. After his death his brain was weighed and found to be the largest and heaviest on record. He was also said to be the most beautiful man of his time. He was so kindly, so pure-minded and intellectual that after a while it just showed through in his face and made him far nobler looking than other men. He died suddenly of paralysis, May 13, 1832.

The Oldest Apple Tree in Existence.

On the land of an old gentleman named Hotchkiss, living at Cheshire, Conn., is an apple tree supposed to be at the present time no less than 180 years old. It is said to be the last of an orchard planted by the first settlers in that neighborhood. Mr. Hotchkiss is over 80 years of age, and he has known and owned this tree for nearly half a century. Some years ago he informed a gentleman that when he was a boy he heard his grandmother say that she used to play in her early childhood under its then broad and sheltering branches. The body of the tree is four feet in diameter up to the point where the limbs branch out. There are five main branches, each of which is nearly two feet in diameter. Its height is sixty feet, and from its outermost branches apples falling perpendicularly lie upon the ground thirty-three yards apart! Mr. Hotchkiss says that he had picked up and measured 125 bushels of good sound apples out of one year's product of this tree, and he estimates that it has borne from ten to twelve thousand bushels from the date of its being planted up to the present time.

Around the World on a Bicycle.

Thomas Stevens is riding around the world on a bicycle. He crosses the oceans in steamers and does the land portion mounted upon his wheel. He expects to take in Turkestan, China and Japan in that way.

Growing.

[Texas Siftings.]

Baby is only one year old,
Fair and sweet as a daffodilly;
Hair as bright as the crinkled gold
Hid in the heart of a water lily.

Baby is only two years old,
Tongue like a piping Bob o' Lincoln,
Trills more songs than can e'er be told
Or ever a birdie would dare to think on.

Baby is only—who's been stealing
Out of my arms and off my knee
My baby? The gypsy years came kneeling,
And stole my baby away from me

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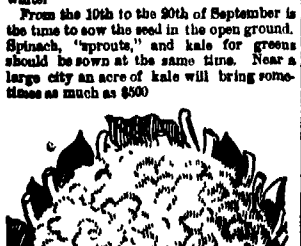
FARM AND GARDEN

Looking Ahead.

This department has been run to very poor purpose if it has not helped to make plain the immense advantage to the farmer of varying his crops, so that if one thing fails on him something else will be there to take its place He should never put all his eggs into one basket, as has often been said.

There are things to be commended, especially to the farmer living near towns and cities. Some of them are poultry, fruit, butter, milk, cream and vegetables. If a man has suitable grounds for gardening nothing will pan out better than early vegetables Lettuce, cauliflower and cabbage are substantials, and can be depended on every time But *to get the earliest they must be planted in the fall and wintered over* in cold frames. This process is not difficult, is easily learned, and will furnish paying occupation to the idle farm hand in winter

From the 10th to the 20th of September is the time to sow the seed in the open ground. Spinach, "sprouts," and kale for greens should be sown at the same time. Near a large city an acre of kale will bring sometimes as much as $500



CAULIFLOWER

Requires much the same treatment as cabbage in raising, but it is a much more valuable product. Heavy manuring of the soil and extra care will be well repaid. The cauliflower shown above is the Henderson Early Snowball It is possible to grow cabbage and cauliflower altogether in cold frames, and mature them for market in March and April In that way they used to pay immensely before the southern markets furnished our earliest vegetables. Cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce anywhere in the north, however, can be wintered over in cold frames, set out in the open ground in March or April, and be ready for market in July They have the fresh tender taste of vegetables grown upon the ground

FIG 1 FIG 2.

The cut shows two of the best varieties of cabbage for this purpose. Fig 1 is the Early Jersey Wakefield Fig. 2 is Henderson's Early Summer cabbage. This comes about ten days later than the wakefield it should be sown about ten days later than that.

Lettuce, kale, cauliflower and cabbage are all hardy, *or nearly so. They will live* in the open ground all winter if covered with leaves, litter, or coarse manure Lettuce may also be brought to perfection under cold frame sashes alone It will then be ready for use in February and March But the main early crop should be wintered over in the cold frame and planted out just as soon as the ground is fit to work in March—the first week in that month usually Set the plants between the rows of cabbage plants, putting them out at the same time The lettuce will mature in half the time the cabbage does, and all be cut off and out of the way The Butter and Curled Silesia are recommended by Peter Henderson as the best early lettuce. The crop will be marketed by the 1st of June

A snug little income may be thus derived from these four—*lettuce kale, cauliflower* and cabbage *in the spring and early summer*, the very time when the farmer's funds run low His food is apt to run low about that time, too. The fresh green vegetables named will be a godsend along with his steady diet of hog and hominy or beans and dried apples.

Next week we shall give some directions *for making cold frames*

Winter Feeding of Stock.

Another way *for the farmer* to have something to do, and something to sell in the dull months, is to winter fatten beeves for sale. Feed the products of the farm on the farm It is better to let them walk off than to haul them off The manure *will* be saved where it is most needed, and returned to the home soil

The live agricultural college of Kansas, at Manhattan in that state, has been making some useful experiments in the winter feeding of stock The trial has proved one thing conclusively. That is, that corn, ground cob and all, is far better for fattening cattle than the grain alone It keeps the animal's digestive organs in better condition Every farmer should have his own corn crushing mill at home on the grou d The winter fattening of beeves *is to be recommended to farmers too far* away from market to grow winter and early vegetables. There are always ways to turn an honest penny, winter as well as summer, for the farmer who has 'gumption." Thank heaven for gumption!

Wire Fences Struck by Lightning.

[Iowa State Register]

We learn that there have been many cases of stock being killed lately by electricity in pastures by the lightning striking wire fences. Electricity runs along fences sometimes 100 rods, and where cattle or horses are standing near the fence they are killed We learn from an officer of an insurance company that not long since six head of cattle were killed, which, from the position in which they were found lying, none of them could have been nearer than ten feet from the fence, and some fifteen feet. From the fact that the fence posts opposite the cattle and for forty rods on either side were split and shattered, showed they were killed by a heavy discharge of electricity We do not know anything about the operations of this subtle fluid.

There are, however, various cases on record where stock has been killed by electricity running along the fence when they were standing several feet distant. There is abundant opportunity for the electricity to descend to the ground on every post but owing to the better conducting power of the wire, it continues along the fence Why it should leap from the fence to stock ten or fifteen feet away is a little like a scientist to explain. But the fact is beyond dispute. When the stock stood along the fence, which is often the case, it is almost certainly fatal

A way might be easily and cheaply fixed for the electricity to descend to the earth by a wire running down the side of the posts deep into the damp earth, and in this way *secure the safety of stock. Wire is going to* be used for fences, and devices should be invented for making fence more safe for stock If cattle were in a close lot or corral with a wire fence, and it were struck all of the stock would stand a chance of being killed A few dollars spent in aids to conduct the electricity to the earth would be cheaper than paying insurance premiums to insure stock With such an instrument as lightning rod peddlers carry with them to make holes to put down their rods the common fence wire could easily be put down ten feet which would be a good conductor and save the lives of valuable stock Let farmers who have valuable stock inclosed by wire fences think of these ideas

Orchard and Fruit Garden.

[*American Agriculturist.*]

The picking and marketing of early fall fruit is now in order Special care should be taken in handling early varieties of apples and pears slight bruises lead to speedy decay Send only the best fruit to market well packed and don't waste the rest but preserve by drying The patent driers are being improved each year, are of all sizes and prices, and there is now no excuse for wasted fruit Most pears should be packed before getting mellow, a very few kinds like the Rostiezer, ripen well on the tree Where a fruit tree has not been trained from the start, the best time to note what pruning is needed is just after the fruit is picked The cross limbs and shoots will then make themselves noticeable, and can be cut out, or, if large, marked with a *string for late fall pruning Saleable* currant bushes are now ready for digging and heeling in, to await sale or shipment. Make cuttings when the plants are dug and set them as soon as the ground is ready Blackberry and *raspberry canes, which have finished fruiting* should be cut away If the growing shoots have been properly pinched they ought now to be very stocky, and show thrifty side shoots The new strawberry beds should be carefully watched If a plant shows feeble growth, take it out and replace it with a strong one. The secret of big berries and plenty, next season is work on growth this fall Give a weekly supply of liquid manure, and plenty of water at all times, if the weather is dry In marketing choice grapes clip out with the scissors any defective or bruised berries Study the taste and needs of your market and pack accordingly Don't let any weed go to seed As far as land is cleared of crop plow and prepare it for something else Early orders secure the best trees and plants from the nurserymen The new crop of nursery stock is now ready to come on the market Get the ground ready for planting in October, so that there will be no delay when the trees arrive.

Killed by the Butter Test.

[Baltimore American]

The newspaper reports on the death of the valuable cow Princess II belonging to Mr Sh semaker stated to be from lung trouble brought several gentlemen breeders and others interested in the valuable live stock of the state to consult Dr Ward, the state veterinarian, as to the nature of the disease He found the entire herd, with the exception of two bulls and one cow, out at pasture, and in apparent good health The bull looked splendid The cow in one of the stables was suffering from gaitget and enlarged kneejoints—a chronic case The dairyman gave the doctor full particulars of the cow's death, which was from effects of overtaxation of the system during the late butter tests or, in other words, as the doctor put it, from making the cow into an extraordinary milking machine and then trying to return her to the ordinary dairy cow Value $1, The other noted cow as a butter making creature died three weeks ago from the same cause or causes Dr Ward says such severe tests must at all times under *the constitution of robust animals* All the two splendid creatures were of the best Princess made forty six pounds twelve ounces of butter in seven days.

August Crop Reports.

United States Agricultural Commissioner Colman has out his report for August The long stretch of heat we have had this summer has been accompanied with rains, and therefore been good for corn The prospect for a great crop has not been better since 1880 In some parts of the country, notably Illinois and North Carolina, the crop promises to be the largest ever known.

As to wheat—well, the less said about that the better There will be enough to feed this great country with not much to spare over to the subjects of the effete despotisms and the price will be very high *It undoubtedly has any to sell The prospect* for spring wheat has fallen off since July

There will be a better crop of oats than there was last year Cotton promises to be the best in ten years, except in 1880

Fraud in Binding Twine.

The high price of manilla, from which binding twine is made has induced manufacturers to seek cheaper substitutes Sisal is the one most commonly used It does not make so smooth a twine as manilla and though it costs a little less per pound is all dearest in the end as it has a heavier lay and does not go as many hundred feet to the pound The cheaper twine we have also found much more liable to tangle or clog in the binder, and a little loss of time to men and teams far outweighs the gain in saving a few cents in the price of twine used on a field

Things to Do and to Know.

Persia is the melon patch of the world

Close confinement is very injurious to young fowls It sounds their development and health may be tempered

The Emperor Nero was a whole fire insurance company in a cholera scare He ordered an old barn burned

Asiatic cholera has been in England for over two years yet it is stated that it has killed no one out there for the first time

Best butter is advancing in price It is said that the first night to be given away in premiums by the slouch who makes it

Each acre of 100 trees of pears 1,000 sorts of apple 100 plums more than 100 varieties of grapes berries and about two straw

Bill Nye says Wall thinks there is one thing that nature does not supply and that is the lemon pie necessary to the health and happiness of a well married man

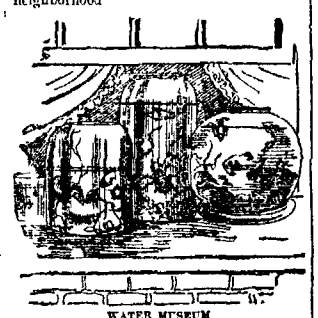
Boiling is a most excellent way of cooking potatoes All the wetness is thus preserved The husks are not removed till cooked then fry them back and cut off the butt with a strong knife as the heat will make it difficult to break

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Water Museum on Land.

St Nicholas proposes something for the boys and girls which will afford them a lot of fun It is a plan for making a water museum, and more interesting Besides that, in an aquarium all the specimens are together and if any accident happens to one it will happen to all In a museum the specimens are in separate jars. It is better not to have your 'eggs all in one basket,' as the wise old people say

Almost any glass jars will do. Broad flat candy jars are about the best The most convenient size, the writer in St. Nicholas says is from six to nine inches in height and four to seven inches in diameter (What is diameter?) Candy jars whose tops have been broken can generally be got cheap But wide mouthed fruit and preserve jars will do very well A bell glass, such as gardeners use to turn over plants, is very good set upside down with its knob stuck in a dish of sand A pretty effect is made by scattering clean sand and white pebbles tiny shells or irregular fragments of rock upon the bottom of the larger jars The fish like to hide under them The jars must be filled with water and this is kept sweet by putting into it sprigs of aquatic plants such as water cress, duck weed etc You can look and see what plants grow in the ponds and puddles in your neighborhood



WATER MUSEUM

With a few water plants in the jars it will be sufficient to change the water itself once a week But your museum jars upon a small table near a sunny window, then go out and catch the tiny creatures that are to live in them Take a strong wire hoop and sew around it a dip-net of double mosquito bar stuff Fasten a long handle to it Take also a good sized tin pail along with you and start out Go to some shallow pond or pool in a brook Dip your net into the bottom, and scoop up what you find there. Save the live things you catch Mr Channing, The St Nicholas writer, says "I have never failed to find in this way dream dace, beautiful water scorpions, tadpoles, snails and many other specimens Some of your pets will eat up the others. Watch them and see which is which

The water snails are the scavengers. They eat the green scum of the water and plants. This green scum is really made up of millions of tiny plants, called confervæ The minnows will eat very small crumbs of bread, meat and vegetables. They will flock around like chicks when you come to feed them But never let scraps of food decay in the bottom of the jars. The snails lay eggs like patches of jelly against the glass. These hatch into hundreds of young snails Cadois worms, which insects use for bait, are well worth studying build houses of tiny sticks and grass to spring they hatch into pretty fl A magnifying glass will be very ful to study the ways of all these cre

GETTING SPECIMENS.

Mr Channing says My water m began modestly with two jars and fish globe In two hours spent at pond near my house I found enough rial to fill all these, if I except a ve goldfish who was an old family frie my pet jar, which was three fourths water, I placed the goldfish, a pair bream, another of dace, four minn snails, two caddis worms and a l dragon fly, besides a few sprigs of water grass and cress to keep th pure The goldfish immediately a the head of affairs, and struck up macy with the sober-sided dace T nows were the life of the establi their graceful bodies flashing with colors of the rainbow as they swam about, or jumped *out of the water to* a few crumbs with which I fed them While they lived at the top of the w jolly little bream, whose funny faces always laughing, kept near the bo among the pebbles there.

How to Make Friends.

[Wide Awake.]

Two little people who couldn't agree
Were having a tiff, and were "mad as be."
They looked at each other in silence
Till a sudden glad thought made one smile.
Said she 'Say, you ain't *very* m you, Bess ef'
"Well—no—' said the other, "nor you, Jessie!"

"Then let us make up," little Jes gested.
"Well, you be the one to *begin*," quested.
But that didn't suit So the tiff still
While the small-sized disputants wer ing their will,
When what do you think brought sunny weather!
Just this they agreed to—*begin gether*

Cold Nights in Spring.

M Jamin attributes the cold usual in April and May to t which he deduces from the expe of Mr Glaisher and others, t minimum of vapor in the atm prevails then, the maximum August

'85 COME TO THE GREAT FAIR OF '85

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE

MARION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

MARION, O.;

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

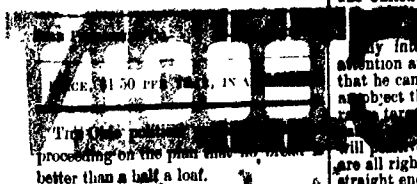
September 29th, 30th, and October 1st and 2d, 1885.

Larger Entries up to this time! Better Attractions than ever before offered to the People by the Association!

J. E. CROW, Secretary. D. H. HARVEY, Preside

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MARION WEEKLY STAR



[illegible] proceeding on the plan that no worm better than a half a loaf.

"Prohibition law successfully evaded," is a form of advertisement suggested by summer visitors for some hotels in Maine.

It has not been the intention of the President to make anything like a "clean sweep" in the civil service; but the Republicans left in office here are beginning to feel exceedingly lonesome.

John McLean says 15,000 Republicans are holding Government offices in Ohio, who will not care to vote their ticket on election day. What about the 15,000 Democrats who ought to have these places, and are mad because they haven't got them?

Somebody has spiked the scheme to consolidate the management of the Hocking Valley and Ohio Central railroads. However, the amalgamation of the two lines, which has been accomplished, answers the purpose of a consolidation in cutting off competition.

The statistics furnished by the government show that of the persons convicted of crimes in 1884, there were 30,000 native born, 17,000 colored and 13,000 foreign. This will surprise many who are disposed to lay the bulk of rascality upon our foreign population.

Some people, as usual, are talking about the Washington C. H. storm being a visitation of Providence. In view of the fact that three churches were destroyed, and not a saloon in the city was damaged, it occurs to us that the disaster ought not to be charged up to Providence.

There is a remarkable interest in the Ohio campaign manifested by the various States of the Union. Ohio is the first State to voice her endorsement or disproval of the Administration; and the uncertainty of the result awakens quite an interest in the political acquaintances of the Buckeye State.

The saddest spectacle in Ohio at the present time is the Hon. Allen O'Myers, who is traveling up and down his legislative district trying to convince his old constituents that he is as pure as the icicle that hung on Dian's temple. We haven't the slightest doubt he "could prove it, too, if old Bill Jones was alive. —Chicago News.

The shipment to England of a cargo of charcoal pig iron, manufactured at Elk Rapids, Mich., is, we believe, a new departure. It is believed to be better than the English product for a kind of malleable iron castings which is in growing demand, and if experiments prove it to be so other consignments will undoubtedly follow.

The situation at Rock Springs, Wyoming, the scene of the recent massacre, is reported to be grave. Troops are in camp and the Chinese are hiding in freight cars. It is feared that there may be a general anti-Chinese outbreak along the Union Pacific, and active demonstrations against the Celestials have already been made in Montana.

The Dwyer brothers, of Brooklyn, the owners of a famous racing stable, are ready to sell out and retire from the turf. They say they have made money enough. In 1883 the total amount of their winnings by horse racing was $138,000. They win $100,000 this present season. Miss Woodford, the famous mare, has won the largest amount of any of their racers.

A new danger threatens the capitalist. A rich lumber dealer in Chicago has an independent daughter who gloried in a desire to be able to earn her own living, and when her amiable father offered her one dollar for every cent she could earn, she secured a place as a factory girl at sixty cents a day, and is running up a claim against her father that has made him anxious as to her staying powers in her race for his wealth. She is now earning quite as much as a prima donna.

There is to be a convention at Pittsburg, toward the last of this month, composed of delegates from Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, and assembled for the purpose of discussing river problems. One of the projects is to get an expenditure of $50,000,000 from the National Government for damming the Ohio river. Considering the length and manifold imperfections of the stream, the job might be a pretty large one, but there are doubtless experts who would do it effectively for a small fraction of the money.

PROFICIENCY IN RIFLE PRACTICE.

The United States Army Gun—Efficiency [illegible]

[illegible] attention a person [illegible] will find that he can after a little practice, hit an object the size of the present mid [illegible] at 400 [illegible] and even 600 [illegible] a degree of accuracy that will positively astonish him. The guns are all right nowadays, and will shoot straight enough if they are held properly and sighted correctly. It is, in nine cases out of ten, the man behind the gun who is responsible for the crooked shooting of the weapon. Most warlike nations have adopted repeating rifles, or, as they should be more properly called, magazine guns. Ours is the exception, and I suppose we can not, therefore, be classed among the warlike nations of the earth. Other countries seem to give but little attention to the individual, merely striving to get the finest and most destructive rifles manufactured, only to place them in the hands of the stupidest of men. Now with our own little army, although we have no magazine gun regularly adopted, yet so thoroughly drilled is the soldier in the handling of his piece that it becomes a most destructive weapon in his hands, even though a single loader, and I do not believe any army of the size in the world, however armed, could stand up before us at any reasonable range for any length of time.

The United States army gun is the Springfild military rifle, caliber 45, and has the ordinary front and rear plain open sights, which enable it to stand the roughest kind of usage on the frontier, and yet be always ready for instant service. It would be a mistake to put other than plain open sights on a service rifle, as the wear and tear of active service would before long knock any other kind to pieces, and soon render a good rifle as worthless for shooting purposes as an old piece of gas-pipe. Perhaps finer results could be gotten at longer ranges with elegant peep and globe sights, such as are in common use at Creedmore, Walnut hill and other crack ranges, but the sights for the recruit and soldier should be something that he could not easily disarrange even if he tried to do so, and the Springfield rifle is now blessed with just such sighting attachments.

If civilians or any others interested in the subject could be present at any of the government rifle-ranges (and there is a target range at every fort, arsenal, and garrison in the country), he could then see for himself officers and soldiers alike, almost any day during the target season, knocking out bull's eyes at 800, 900, or 1,000 yards, and at even greater distances, with a degree of accuracy positively astonishing.

The caliber and rifling of a gun have a great deal to do with the efficiency of the piece. Heretofore the inclination has been towards large calibers. Indeed, some foreign governments use 50-calibers now, and we believe in one instance a 56-caliber is the standard adopted by one power. Some of our own state militia are at the present day armed with 50-caliber Springfields and Remingtons. These bores are much too large, and the tremendous recoil and shock from such a discharge are apt to make even the steadiest of marksmen flinch. From long experiment it has been found a mistake to use heavy calibers. Forty-five is the standard of the regular army, and the leading experts claim that even 45 is much too large, and that better results are gotten with small bores.

The trajectory has also a great deal to do with the efficiency of a rifle. The gun having the flattest trajectory will not only shoot the closest, but will also make a better grouping of shots. Hence it is that all gunners vie with each other in producing a weapon that will send a ball from the muzzle to the object fired at in as straight a line as possible. A bullet fired from a gun with a low trajectory will oftener reach the desired spot than one fired from a gun having a higher trajectory.

The trajectory is the path of the bullet through the air. A bullet fired from a rifle is acted upon by five different forces. 1. The projectile force 2 The resistance of the air. 3. The force of gravity. 4. The resistance of the sides of the grooves. 5. The friction against the surface of the bore. A variation in the intensity of either of these forces will effect a corresponding change in the path described by the bullet. Geography has also something to do with the trajectory, as both altitude and the condition of the atmosphere work a slight variation in the elevation.

The above forces, in whatever latitude, are seldom or never the same at any two different times, so that two bullets will rarely strike in the same place, even though the piece be held perfectly, or placed in a vice when fired The resistance of the air and gravity are the main forces which affect a bullet after it passes the muzzle. The former decreases in proportion as the speed of the pro ectile lessens, while the latter acts always alike, no matter at what rate the lead is flying. Therefore a ball in flight does not, as is generally supposed, describe a perfect arc in the air, but rather a curve somewhat sharper at its ending than in its beginning half.

The gun which has the correct length of bore, the right number of twists in the grooving, the proper charge of powder for the length of the barrel, and bullet of a weight in proportion to the amount of powder behind it, is apt to give the best results. Equalize the five forces as nearly as possible, and the gun approaches nearest perfection. A great deal of the poor shooting of our modern rifles can be traced directly back to defective ammunition

By defective ammunition I do not mean poor powder and poor lead, but the mistake which is made in not having sufficient powder and no more, only enough to drive a bullet of a certain weight through the air true to the mark Many cartridges have too much powder for the weight of the lead, while others have not sufficient The present service cartridge, which is composed of seventy grains of quick powder and a bullet weighing 500 grains. comes nearer to the true qualification of a perfect cartridge than any heretofore adopted and used by the government.

Chicago Sun My son, if anybody smokes the filthy weed, don't chew.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM LAST SATURDAY'S DAILY.

—Sidney will sink $3,000 into a gas well.

—P. S. McCarty, of the A. D Stewart Co of Springfield, is in the city today

—Frank Johnson and wife of the Kerr House, were visiting at Delaware yesterday.

—The agricultural board meets this afternoon to appoint judges for the forth coming fair.

—The Deleware fair closed yesterday in a blaze of glory. Big crowds in attendence every day.

—Miss Callie Zachman is suffering with a severe attack of neuralgia, at her parents home on east South street

—Mrs W. A. Seffner and daughter of LaRue, visited at the home of F. I Seffner on east Center street this week.

—Miss Allie Crow, daughter of J. L. Crow of this city, returned home today after a six weeks' visit at Wheeling, W Va.

—George Uhler and Bert Crow were at Delaware yesterday taking in the Fair and advertising the Marion Co Fair.

—D. Yake will hold grand opening days of seal skin saques and ladies' and children's wraps of all kinds on September 29 and 30

—Addison F. Harter, administrator of the estate of the late Oren Winslow, filed an inventory of appraisement with the Probate Judge.

—A couple of gypsies are doing the city today, having their left palms crossed with—anything you may give, and tell yom fortune.

—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Strehtz visited in Columbus today. From there they go to Pittsburgh, where they will spend a week with a daughter, and then return home in time for the Fair.

—Mr. Patterson, father of Mrs H Whitby, after spending a few days in Marion visiting his daughter, returned home today to Mt. Gilead. He has a good opinion of Marion and expressed his wishes that he would like to live in Marion.

—Mrs. Henry Doubleday and daughter, of Lima, O., were the guests of Mr Joseph Swinehart and family on north East street a short time this week, while on the route to Somerset, O., where they had been called to the bedside of a sick relative.

—The Board of Managers of the Marion County Agricultural Society have fitted up an office above Watkins' Bro's livery stable, and a right nice and handy office it makes. The decorations would indicate its use and everything looks like convenience. J. E. Crow, the secretary, can always be found there.

—Yesterday afternoon while Mr. Cisco Ulsh was threshing clover seed the straw took fire and burned six bushels of clover seed and completely destroyed a new clover huller which cost this year about $150. The fire caught while the men were at dinner. The huller, we learn, was the property of Mr. David Ulsh.

—John Terrel, a young man living near town, reports having his pockets picked on the circus grounds Thursday evening, and was relieved of three dollars in money and a vest cham. Terrell tells an off colored story of looking through the stable tents, just in the rear of the main tent, when three or four of the circus men came out, surrounded him and relieved him of the money and chain.

—Columbus Lodge, No 37, I. P. O. of Elks, was instituted yesterday by Marion Lodge No. 32, I. P. O of Elks. The Marion boys filled the chairs and went through the full initiations of fifty charter members to the entire satisfaction of the E. G. R., John Filsler, of Pittsburgh, who complimented the Marion officers and lodge very highly for the very efficient manner in which they did their work. The members of Marion lodge enjoyed capital treatment and a fine time generally.

—The Massillon Engine Company and the Huber Company, of this city, had a traction engine each on exhibition at the Delaware fair. The Massillon folks wanted to bet $100 that their engine could outdraw the Huber. Mr Huber would not bet, but offered $100 to the Massilon Company if their engine would go, and pull equal to the Huber. The offer was accepted and when Mr Huber and the engineer showed up for the trial, the Massillon folks backed out and the trial did not take place.

Railroad Rackot.

G. M Beech succeeds E B Thomas as general manager of the Bee Line.

Burt Fenton, of this place, is now stationed in the N. Y., P. and O yards at Galion as operator.

Frank Richards now holds the position of extra train dispatcher at the Galion N. Y., P. and O. office

Locomotive 134, Bee Line, always looks as though it came out of a band box The cab and brass works about the engine are kept in the best of condition by the fireman, Charles Skinner.

The annual report of the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company was filed with the State Commissioner yesterday. The number of employes is 1061, tons freight carried, 900,209 passenger earnings, $347,872 39; freight earnings, $927,004 29; gross earnings, $1,340,676 99; operating expenses, $1,068,397 87; net earnings of the 269 miles operated, $218,117 12; rentals paid out of net earnings, $170,751 61, net income, $47,365 51

General superintendent Chas Payne passed over the N Y., P. and O. Thursday.

The C., H. P. and T. depot is being repaired and renovated, a much needed move.

AGAIN.

Mohawks Down the Galions. An Exciting Game. Score, 10 to 9.

The Mohawks clinched the fact yesterday that they can play ball, by downing the Galions in the most exciting game played on the home grounds this season The attendance was small The boys should be encouraged by a better support On the other hand the players should bear in mind that no human disgusts the patrons of the game more than the constant wrangling and kicking with the umpire The captain should be the one, and only one to watch all the points, and not the whole club in concert. There was some disgraceful kicking done yesterday and the sooner this is remedied the better for the boys. There was some very rank umpiring the last few innings by the Galion umpire, Frank Snyder, and W. E Scofield, of this city, took his place in the third inning and umpired a fair game to the satisfaction of both clubs. Bishop pitched a good game, although a little wild, but few hits were made off of his delivery. He was well supported by Harper. The feature of the game was Bishop's three bagger to the left field fence, which scored the tying run The Galions went to the bat and Cathers and Cohn were given a base on balls, and Hoover was given first on a fly. All three scored on a passed ball, making the runs in the first The second inning was a blank, and the third, Snyder made a run on a rank decision. The fifth, Conners and Keller struck out and Bean flied out in one two three order. In the fifth, Good struck out and Snyder, Bohn, Hoover, Hadding and Jess scored on a succession of fumbles and wild throws This ended the run getting for the Galions, as they were shanked the remaining four innings. For the Mohawks in the first Bishop and Short scored on a passed ball and Conner crossed the plate on a wild throw. In the second, third, fourth and fifth, our boys got a nest of goose eggs. In the sixth, Harper was given a base on a lead ball, stole to second and Conner was given first on seven balls, both scored on Keller's two bagger and he scored on Allen's safe hit. H. Allen scored on R. Allen's hit to center and he scored on a passed ball. This brought our boys score up to 8 to 9 of the Galions and the game became interesting The seventh and eighth were blanks, and in the ninth, Allen was given his base on a fumble and Biddy Bishop's three bagger to the left field fence sent Allen home and tied the game and the greatest excitement. Bishop, by daring base running, scored on a passed ball and ended the agony. Below is the score:

MOHAWKS.	R.	B.	TB	PO	A.	E.
L. Allen, 2b.	2	0	0	3	4	0
Short, s. s.	1	1	1	0	1	2
Bishop, p.	2	1	2	2	12	0
Harper, c	1	0	0	12	3	1
Conner, 1b	2	0	0	7	0	2
Keller, c. f	0	0	0	1	0	0
Keller, 3b.	1	2	3	1	0	0
R. Allen, l. f	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mahon, r. f.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	10	5	7	27	20	5

GALION.	R.	I.	TB	PO	A.	E.
Cathers, c	1	0	0	9	4	2
Cohn, s. s.	1	1	1	5	4	1
Snyder, 1b	2	1	1	8	1	1
Bohn, 3b...	2	1	1	1	0	0
Hoover, c. f	1	2	2	0	1	0
Hadding, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Jess, r. f	1	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	18	0
Scribner, s. s	0	1	1	2	0	1
Total	9	8	8	25	25	5

INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mohawks	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—10
Galion	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	—9

Struck out by Bishop, 12
" " " Smith, 18.
Bases on balls, Smith, 1.
" " " Bishop, 3
Hit by pitcher, Smith, 3
" " " Bishop, 2.
Umpires, F Snyder and W. E. Scofield,
Time of game 2 h. 30 m.

SCORE.

Too much kicking.

Scofield makes a first class umpire.

"All gall" got badly hodooded.

Galion sports dropped considerable dough

Bishop's three bagger saved the game

Hoover took Cathers place as catcher, in the seventh inning. His hands were badly used up.

"All-gall was given a fine reception on his first appearance after leaving Marion

Snyder's umpiring was rank.

John Ryn returned from the South today

Montgomery and Wertz were called to Little Sandusky today to pitch a game.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

—Jack Carey Sundayed at Delaware with his folks

—Geo Ellwood was in Kenton yesterday visiting friends

—Oak street is being stoned after having been very nicely graded.

—Tom Butler was the guest of Jack Carey, at Delaware, yesterday.

—Number 5 on the N. Y., P. and O., due here at 1 25, p. m., was an hour late yesterday.

—Andy Connelly, the Bee Line telegraph operator at Sidney, was in the city yesterday.

—Lewis H. Hocken, pharmacist, spent sunday with relatives and friends at Bucyrus.

—E. A Seffner, of Akron, was in the city over Sunday, visiting his sick mother, C. F. Seffner.

—Capt. Davis, of the Sidney Machine company, has been in town a few days calling on customers

—Sidney Young and Miss Ida Idleman spent sunday at the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware

—Chris West was visiting his daughter at Waldo sunday, and enjoyed a chat talk with Senator Sherman.

—Pickpockets "folded their tents and silently stole away" this morning. They were last seen towards the land of cotton

—Jack Crow goes to Urbana today to sell land tomorrow, and Geo. Uhler is in Delaware, advertising our fair

—C. W. Fee, of Ravena, formerly of the Evening Times at Bucyrus, was in the city today and made this office an agreeable call

—Delaware Chronicle Joe Waddle, Marion, was in the city yesterday He is a thorough horseman and stockman and a good fellow besides

—General Beatty was in town a few days Sunday evening He was on his way home from Prospect, where he had been to a social re-union gathering.

—Chris Metzger, Mrs. Margaret Seffner, Mrs. Fred Wolfe, all of this city, and Mrs. Visiting C. F. Seffner, of Akron, were guests of W. A Seffner's family over sunday.

—Manager Pettit made a date with the Greed for Money Combination for tomorrow night, a few weeks ago and that is the last they have been heard from. The Company have probably closed their season and are walking home.

—Mr. Harsee, father of Wm. Harsee, who is in jail for stealing a watch, in in town today to intercede for his son. He says that the young fellow is subject to spells of insanity and probably during one of his spells he took the watch. Rather thin.

—Manager Pettit has been fortunate in securing the Bock & Morris Power of Money Combination for Fair week. This company appeared here last season and is one of the best on the road. Power of Money will be presented the first two nights, and Monto Christo the last two.

—Irving Forbing and H. A. James, two Kenton bicyclists, spent a few hours in this city yesterday. They left Kenton Saturday night for Delaware, and run to Marion yesterday afternoon. The gentlemen had supper at the Hotel Marion and left for home on the 10:27 train last night.

—We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the Wyandotte County Fair to be held October 7, 8, 9 and 10, at Upper Sandusky and the Crawford County Fair to be held at Bucyrus this week. The secretary of the latter, D. W. Locke, says "this will unlock the barred gates of —— well not paradise but the next thing to it,—the Bucyrus Fair."

—The Gypsies who are encamped out in the open woods attracted a great many visitors yesterday. The nomads have a fine lot of horses, wagons and a curiosity in the shape of a couple of Mexican hairless dogs. Many a fifty cent piece belonging to the fair ones, who wanted the vail of futurity lifted, found its way into the palm of one of the most hidious looking Mother Shipman's imaginable.

—The house of Jno. Weber, on East street, was also visited by the burglars last night. Mrs. Weber on going down stairs this morning found a window open and the side door unlocked. On examining the house a suit of clothes, an overcoat, and an extra pair of pants and vest belonging to Mr. Ed. Weber were missing. The clothing was found in the back yard this morning with all the pockets turned inside out. Weber and one of the boys sleeping in the upstairs complained of a peculiar sensation in the head on awakening. There is no doubt but that they were drugged.

—Prospect was visited by burglars last night with more success than in this city. Mr. C Hilford's house was entered and going to his sleeping room they secured $41 in money, his watch chain and other jewelry to the amount of about $60. They next went through J. Millegan's house, but did not get anything. At C. Neimeyer's house they were heard working at the window, and Mr. N. fired a couple of shots at the men, but his revolver is one of small calibre, and did not take effect. He is positive he hit one of the men. The following other places were entered, but the fellows did not secure anything: J. W. Burke's, F. M. Smith's, Mrs. Hess', and the back door of the Citizen's Bank was tampered with.

—Mr. Stephen Court was awakened this morning at at about 3 o'clock by a young dog barking furiously, and on looking toward the door Mr. Court found himself covered by a revolver in the hands of a burglar. The man waited in this position for some time, and then retreated towards the parlor. Mr. Court fired two shots after him as he was going through the window. The fellow is described as a medium sized man, wearing a slouch hat, a brown suit and a full beard. At about the same time, Dr. Weeks' house was entered and Mrs. Weeks was awakened and found a man in her room, who drew a revolver and told her to keep quiet. A colored woman who was in the house gave the alarm, and the man escaped. The police are on the lookout for the men.

—The pedestrians on Main street at about half past eleven Saturday night were startled by seeing a young white man running south for dear life, closely pursued by a colored man with a couple of brick bats in his hand. Several bystanders stopped the pursuer and his first words were: "For de Lord sake, if I catch dat fellow I'll kill him." From what could be learned from him was to the effect that the white man was found at his house and making himself generally at home with his wife. The lord of the ranch came in and surprised the visitor, and in his hurry he left a pair of shoes and $1.50 which had been given the colored woman for safe keeping. The white man's name is known, but for reasons is witheld.

—Galion Cor. to Mansfield News: "Yesterday afternoon the Galion club went to Marion to play the return game, but were shamefully and disgracefully used by the local nine and citizens, as the noted Marionites are capable of doing. They served the Woosters the same way some time since, and the game ended in a fight. The Marion club compelled the visiting nine to give up their umpire, which they did in order to obtain the $15 gate money. The boys say they would not play in Marion again for $200. The score, as it was, stood in favor of Marion 9 to 10, with ten innings." Is that so! In a nutshell, Snyder made several rank decisions, and glaring ones. He is from Galion, and, no doubt, in about with the Galion sports who backed their club with considerable money. There is no compulsion about giving up an umpire. It was about time to change when a Galion player said the decision of an out was wrong, and the decision was in his favor If our memory is not at fault the Galions "compelled" the Mohawks to give up their umpire in the first game at Galion. The above paragraph, as taken from the News is a regular baby squeal.

Court.

The court adjourned last Saturday. The following cases were disposed of:

Allen vs. Garberson, dismissed; plaintiff to pay costs

W Rice vs. Sarah Rice, settled; stipulations on file; entree agreed upon by counsel.

R. P Davis vs. Sam'l Mehaffy, motion for new trial overruled; decree for defendant at plaintiff's cost.

Jenkins vs. Denman, decree for defendant at plaintiff's cost

Charles Steinfield vs C and T. railway, settled as per stipulation at defendant's costs.

J. S Miller vs. Wm. H Miller, decree in favor of Jacob against Wm. H, for $43.20 in favor of Jacob against Alpheus Miller for $87.10, Wm. H. and A each to pay half the costs; cross action against Alpheus dismissed prejudice.

Bartram vs. Wm. E. Clark; Wm. E. and Mercy A. Clark sur and administrator made party cause to amend petition by Dec. and answer by January 2, 1886.

Garberson vs Stahl, continued.

Travis vs. the Aultman, Tay error found; remanded for furth ceedings

Maria Reem vs. Martha Kerr, for plaintiff; defendant to pay co

Geo. T. Harding vs. Jno. B. I petition in error, dismissed; plai pay costs.

The State of Ohio ex. rel. Pau Hummer vs. Thomas Dickson, c missed.

George Robberts vs Sam'l M decree for plaintiff; plaintiff costs.

Messenger vs. Gillett, judgm firmed; no penalty; remanded cution

Campbell vs Rice, decree for as prayed for.

The State of Ohio ex. rel. J. C son and B G. Young vs. Benj. H continued.

Hardy vs. Treasurer of Gree tp, continued by agreement.

Prospect.

Gen. Beatty was on hand Satu ternoon accorning to arrangem addressed a large and attentive on the issues of the day.

Prof. Poland and Mel Dice we from Green Camp to hear the sp

Sim Young was on the street day disguised as an Indian, sel dian Sagwa. He looked more Indian than any of those in th show—so say those who know.

Miss Lottie Grigsby, of Colu visiting friends in Prospect.

Obris. Able took the first pre two vehicles exhibited at the D fair.

D. Grube is building a new h East Water street, which will be provement to that part of town.

Lewis Siples house is nearly be occupied.

Rev. Yale of the Baptist ch ministered the ordnance of bap Sabbath morning and communi ice in the evening.

TOBACCO IN ALL ITS FOR

A Dealer's Chat About Cigars, C and the Old Time Snuff.

[Baltimore Herald.]

"Is the quality of native tob coming better.

"Yes,' replied the dealer. certainly, if you refer to toba in the manufacture of cigar quality of the leaf grown in vania, Wisconsin and Flo grown decidedly better since duction and culture For some however, the Connecticut appears to be deteriorat texture and flavor. Perhaps cause sufficient attention has paid to its cultivation in that it may have been too hear phated. Now, on the other h quality of Havana tobacco is suffering. This, too, is from which was established some ye of putting guano on the soil. true that there is but one Ha bacco, and that its incomparab can not be imitated or reprod any other soil than that of C even that flavor has lost much quisiteness. The growers on t have long sought more after than quality, and their cup placed them where they des be."

"What becomes of the tobac in Maryland," asked the repor never remembered having seen of Maryland leaf advertised i tion with any brand of cigars.

The dealer smiled. "A ver question," he said. "Many ot wondered what becomes of t crop that is yearly grown in t It is sent to Europe—mostly t —where it is manufactured in that bring good prices. Th much liked there because of its flavor. A great many smoker like Sumatra tobacco. The leaf is pretty in appearance, b of flavor, brittle and become cracks when used for wrapper is not a more unsatisfactory t the market."

"Does there promise to be of snuff-taking?"

"I think not; no signs have The use of snuff has now al gether been dropped, excep country. It is still extensive the south by the colored peopl all the snuff sold in the United manufactured by one firm in R The sell annually over 1,000,00 of which over one-half is con Louisiana, Georgia, Tenne South Carolina. The natives on a stick and rub the stick the mouth. They derive there stimulation. I do not believe snuff will ever become again among the better classes. It habit, even more repulsive tha chewing. Nowadays, you d any except old persons carryin box. No; I most assuredly think that the habit will eve vived."

"Is the sale of cigarettes very largely?" was asked.

"Yes, notwithstanding the labalioo made about them fro time by physicians and clergy popularity is immensely on th and they have superseded che to a very considerable exte have an immense advantage gar which all the preachin world can never knock out of of lovers of the weed—they a thing when one is hungering or two and has only a mome haps less to spare. It is no larly the flavor of the ciga has made it what it is, but it ous handiness. The business to immense proportions. In over 8,000,000 cigarettes every day, and in New York as many more."

Paper Cigars in Russ

[Exchange.]

Immense quantities of wri are used in the Baltic provinc sia, but not for writing. As extremely scarce, the Russia makes a cigar out of cabbage writing paper, and this he c perfect content.

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THE CELEBRATED GOLD AND SILVER SHIRTS

Are undoubtedly the Finest and Best Fitting Dress shirts on the market. They are for sale by

MARKERT, SCHOENLAUB & CO.,

Dealers in

Carpets, Dress Goods, Lace Curtains, Table Cutlery, Fine Hanging Lamps, Silverplated Ware, China, Glass and Queensware. And agents for

BUTTERICK'S RELIABLE PATTERNS.

45 & 47 SOUTH MAIN STREET, MARION, OHIO.

LOCAL NEWS.

—H L Wheet was in Cleveland Thursday

— Ward husbanded for the season

— The unforgivable hop at the Music Hall Friday night

— Jay has accepted a position with Cecil & Rhoades

—Dr Finch and Miss Susan Hamilton used to marry, Thursday

—The Crawford County Fair, at Bucyrus, is said to be drawing very large crowds

—Jay is in luck One of her gasoline stoves turned out fifty or one hundred barrels of oil

—John Owens, who is wanted for the murderous scrape, cannot be found

—Invent Lodge K of P and invited guests attended the banquet at the Kerr House Friday night

—Jay Matthews left Thursday for Bucyrus where he joined the Galion band and shipped at the fair Thursday

—Yesterday two cutters were doing business Thursday You tell them by the jingling of bells

—Wm Hand and Judy took a flying trip to Bucyrus Thursday, to take in the Crawford County Fair

—Old Time Argus Rev S D Bates of Marion will preach at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock

—We want to have a new industry in town to work silver and gold plated ware Looking for suitable rooms for the work

—Old Time Argus Mr and Mrs J J Hall of Marion left on Tuesday for a few weeks visit to friends in Williams county

—Mrs L G Richardson, in company with Mr and Mrs Watson, of Upper Sandusky started Thursday for a drive to Findlay

—The Hon John Sherman to-day and the prohibition speakers, Hon John L Brooks and Mrs Woodbridge. Take our hook

—Hal King is laid up at home with a severe swelling and painful in groaning trouble which will keep him housed up for a week or two

—The American Express Co are now running a special express train from New Orleans to St Louis via The Bee Line Hall's Safe Line

—Moore the photographer, is showing a magnificent picture in water colors done by the camel hair brush process, of the late father of J J Hane

—Now is the season when the romantic Sabbath mosts into the woods and bring an apron full of autumn leaves and come home full of brier scratches

—A large excursion passed through here on the C and A and N Y, P and O railroads Thursday The train started from Galion and was going to Washington

—The Knights of Pythias banqueted at the Kerr House after the meeting Friday night Delegates from Upper Sandusky, Prospect, Galion and other lodges were present

—Hall's silver plater, 160 Center street, has the finest line of Wedding Harness shop in the state Prices the lowest Work guaranteed

—Yesterday's sumptuous stallion parade was a success There are 6 French draft horses The animals are the cross of horse flesh and Percheron Auction after their 16 days

—Jay has been sworn out by a lot of boys who did the shooting act at the quarry Monday afternoon and charged with shooting at the Marshal Brennecke and Hall

—Remember the rink, hereafter, will be open every night

—The St Paul's Episcopal Church Sunday school will be opened next Sunday morning at the ringing of the bells All the interested in the growth and prosperity of the school, are earnestly requested to be present

—Mr Geo H Reynolds, of Cleveland is canvassing the city in the interest of his firm for putting up numbers on the houses The gentleman has been at Delaware, and comes highly recommended for doing first class work

—The Indian show left for Cincinnati Thursday Dr Fenton and George Elwood made many friends in Marion by their unmorn gentlemanly bearing, and in the way they conducted their business The show will be missed for awhile

—Peter Little, a thirteen year old boy living at Prospect, got mad at Marion Daugh because the latter would not allow him to hunt on his place Little shot at Daugh but missed him He was arrested and will be sent to the reform school

—W H Wilbarger, the proprietor of the ten cent store, closed the store on account of its being leased to other parties He could not get a suitable store room and so he concluded to close here Mr Wilbarger runs a store at Tolleston Lumber Co at Urbana

—A visit to the Iron grounds Thursday found a large force of men at work getting everything into first class shape for the Run Quite a number of fast horses are on the track already training Within weather this year's Fair will be a success

—Doc Welch the lightning tooth puller, who pulls teeth by the dozens to the music of a brass band playing Sweet Violets, See that my name is left out and 'Climbing up the golden stair" is wanted in the sunday evening town or rural practice

—Among the prominent divines at the conference at Chicago, Dr Mendenhall and Dr Griffis of Cincinnati, Dr Sittell and Dr Deal, of Central Ohio Dr Sykes, of South China Bishop Foster the president of the conference

—Manager Pettit considers he is in great luck to procure Hamilton's such fine company as Frederic Bock's Power of Money and Monte Cristo All who saw the Power of Money as played by Mr Bock will here before will certify to the quality etc of this company

—Hon John A Brooks of Missouri, addressed a prohibition meeting at the City Hall last night This evening Mrs Woodbridge president of the Ohio Women Christian Temperance Union will be meeting at the same place Mrs Woodbridge is one of the most forcible women in America

—Rockwood Gazette Mrs C W Saunders and Mrs W I Lucas of Marion spent a portion of the past week at the home of J W Crawford in this place Mr returned on Monday, and were accompanied by their sister Mrs Crawford —Fred Instram and W Nash two of Marion's most enterprising young business men, were in town on Tuesday

—Of three men who are supposed to have burned Mr Jas Jamison of Delaware's barn for $2 000 for he had insured it at Galion Thursday Mr Jamison had refused to pay a note and on the afternoon that the conflagration occurred he was in the town where the notes are known On Friday morning he purchased a handkerchief and on the bull says Mr Jamison's handkerchief was found in the barn The detectives think they have the right men

—Jay has been sworn out by a lot of boys who did the shooting act at the quarry Monday afternoon and charged with shooting at the Marshal Brennecke and Hall

PLEADS GUILTY.

William Dutt Guilty to the Charge of Horse Stealing.

Wm Dutt who was arrested on suspicion of horse stealing was brought before Squire Guthrie Dutt was arrested for stealing a bay mare from John Anselman, Sr of Hardin, valued at $200 and selling the same Sheriff Kiel of Crawford county

Dutt was locked up and Constable Jones left here Wednesday morning for Bucyrus to bring the witnesses six in number to testify in the preliminary trial The Bucyrus people did not appear, but said Dutt would be there Saturday

The prisoner was brought before Squire Guthrie at 7 o'clock The room was filled with an interested group of spectators as he was brought in by Constable Jones Squire Guthrie read the charge

Wm Dutt you are charged with stealing a certain bay mare, the property of John Anselman, Sr, and the charge is sworn to by John Anselman Jr Are you guilty or not guilty"

"Guilty," was the answer in a low voice

The Squire fixed the bail at 1000, in default of which the papers were made out and Dutt was committed to jail to await the action of the next court

Dutt seemed to feel his position keenly, and a great deal of surprise was expressed at his pleading guilty His brothers were in town Wednesday and expressed themselves freely in regard to their brother's trouble saying they would not have anything to do with the affair, nor help him in any way

It was pretty freely expressed about town yesterday that there is more connected with this job than most people have an idea of and it was strengthened when Dutt plead guilty This of course is only a surmise, and if the $1 000 bail is forthcoming the future will show if the surmise is correct

In justice to our townsman Wm Dutt son of Michael Dutt, deceased we would say that the Dutt arrested is of another family

Considerable sympathy is expressed for the prisoner, as he was always looked upon as an honest straight going fellow He inherited a few hundred dollars some time since, and in partnership with his cousin, Watts, went into the restaurant business They were unsuccessful and Will run lost much, and since then he has been going down

ARRESTED.

Another Wm. Dutt Also Arrested for Horse Stealing.

As we go to press on our Wednesday we learn that Wm Dutt of the Wm Dutt mentioned in this article was arrested here on Tuesday and taken to the United States Court at Squire Guthrie's Friday night and charged with horse stealing Wm Dutt examination has not been completed at $1 000 which is signed by the mother of the accused Mr Michael Dutt We can give them further particulars

A Mystery.

The death of James Timson at Delaware, is still shrouded in mystery

On Friday morning three men made his acquaintance in one of the saloons in that city and they went to Timson's house Thursday morning Mr Timson had a $200 on note and on the afternoon of the same day he was found dead in bed when the officers arrived The bed was turned down and his pocket book was gone Only a handkerchief was found in the bed says Mr Timson in the afternoon the men were seen in the saloons The detectives think they have the right men

It was supposed that the boys had robbed Timson and murdered him but the following statement made by the members of his family would seem to be more to the point

From what can be learned it seems that the late Mr Jamison came to his death from an overdose of Jamaica Ginger Dr Hurt who was called immediately found nothing in the symptoms to warrant this theory He found a bottle nearly filled with Jamaica Ginger and it has since been found where the missing quantity was spilled The friends of the family are satisfied that he died from paralysis

There will be no post mortem examination The money was drawn out of the bank as mentioned and it is supposed that the strangers killed Mr Timson out of the $2 500 and left for parts unknown

Prospect.

Special Telegram to the Star

Miss Bell Teal is visiting friends in Marion

Dr Beaumont one of Prospect's oldest and best known physicians, dropped dead Friday morning at his residence

He was returning from a butcher shop and had just entered the house, when he fell dead His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis

The deceased had been practicing medicine in Prospect over thirty five years and was sixty years of age He was a member of the Presbyterian church and an Odd Fellow of high standing

His sudden death cast a gloom over the community as is manifested by every one as first learned

The funeral will take place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and will be conducted by the order

A Happy Occasion.

Thursday the residence of W P Williams was the scene of a happy occasion the reception and entertainment of the merriest and most social young gatherings that it has ever been my pleasure to meet

At about the proper hour something like a score of young folks made their appearance and were fully received themselves in good shape Every one of the lost sheep was late in a pleasant picture was still all were invited to make amusement only way to make a success of such a gathering

After all had had a merry entertainment for some hours a musical and instrumental - Misses Edwards McClintock and Kowalewski being prominent in that part it announced that refreshments were ready and anyone would have been pleased to see as much to the dining room of "to cure the perishing" ments which had been furnished by the boys were tastily arranged by the ladies of the house It is unnecessary to say that just as was done by all present

After supper the next two hours were very pleasantly spent in recitations and music much to the enjoyment of all present, all preparing to make every thing pleasant And who cannot a thing of this kind do well Certainly all would be much benefitted and morally improved to think of such an occasion

Heard and seen in more condition wise

A Wellington to all the honor ties

A deputation but the hurried entertainment but profit

LaRue.

The weather is cool

Farmers are busy

Hezekiah Bonsall is moving

What is burning these nights

Joseph Clark has returned from Kansas Longin will build their home

Mr Hall has been with Westfall some time

Work is pushed between Hall & Brooks

Miss Minnie Speer handled the needle at last exhibition

Although having rubber spiders

Ely Cunningham the M E Church will [illegible] McMeeken and take charge of the circuit

Rev Johnston is preaching to Concord

J P Wilson friend of Upham, Ohio has been here and will manufacture the [illegible]

John Manly has established another [illegible] where he will have some farmers ants to work

Farmers ants to work

Threshing is done before harvest at Marion

THE RINK.

The Opening.—Notes and Personal Comments of the Evening.

The opening of the regular season last night under the management of the Patterson Bros was very successful The rink was well filled, and, including spectators about 400 were present, with nearly 200 skaters on the floor The rink has been thoroughly renovated and looks bright and cheerful

Miss Woodie Bell was well received She is a graceful skater, and in her track skating she is very fine

Altogether the opening was an auspicious one, and augers well for the coming season Miss Bell repeats her fancy skating tonight

WINKLES

Only one fall on the floor

Twenty six couple in the grand march

The Prospect band furnished fine music

Ed Beale and Carrie Wallace led in intricate and beautiful march

By common consent, Tom Emery was the hero of the crowd

The effect of the skating of Miss Bell was lost by the band's sudden stops

Charley Wiley is a novice, but he gets there "See you home this eve?" "Not this eve—is mother eve Good eve

Geo Yandlet controls seven pairs of skates, and uses one with difficulty

Henry Elliott, of Delaware, was among the skaters

The boys who skate with their hats on ought to know better Hats off in presence of ladies, gentlemen!

Josie Topham and Clara Louisa Johnson, two ten year old misses, are charming little skaters

The C and A boys were out in full force

Geo Warren, of Prospect, came over to enjoy a skate

Seth Clark, now of Erie, Pa, the former manager of the rink here, was in the crowd

Among the ladies, Misses Emma Myers and Zelda Davis are two of the most graceful skaters

Will Dusenbery, as a graceful skater, is second to none

Emmet Waldo is an elegant skater She has taken several prizes Miss Waldo is from Kalamazoo, Mich, and is the guest of Miss Nellie Lindsay

What the management wants, is a band that can play more than three or four different times

Messrs Patterson are to be congratulated They worked hard to make the opening a successful one, and it was

The band was hissed at This is not right

Messrs Patterson have several first-class attractions engaged to appear in the near future

Tom Clark, of the Hotel Marion, dislikes to skating rinks He's got one on his own on the top of his head

Population of Marion, Ohio, September, 1885.

The following figures give the present population of Marion as taken by Mr James A Knapp, for the Marion Board of Education

First Ward—Males under 6 yrs 112 females 106 males between 6 and 16, 176 females 201 males between 16 and 21 85 females 82, males over 21, 550, females 166 total 1789 gain over 1884, 76

Second Ward—Males under 6 yrs 65, females males between 6 and 16 107, females 107, males between 16 and 21, 51 females, 41 males over 21 254, females 210 total 935, gain over 1884, 33

Third Ward—Males under 6 yrs, 77, females 61 males between 6 and 16, 146, females 141 males between 16 and 21 98 females 76 males over 21, 366, females, 416, total 1 gain over 1884, 62

Fourth Ward—Males under 6 yrs 69, females, 52, males between 6 and 16, 130 females, 120 males between 16 and 21, 46, females 60 males over 21, 11, females, 109, total 1 gain over 1884 90

The total number of pupils on school ages is 1670 Last year it was 1580, increase 90, of enrolled in two good schools The total population of the Corporation of Marion is In 1884 it was 6012, in 1882 it was 6111 in 1882 it was 5920 The figures show steady, healthy increase

There are enough people outside the corporation, who are very inhabitants, really, of our town to run the total up to over 6,000 Since writing the above we have got the enumeration of the residents of Marion out side the Corporation The number of Inside of Corporation 527 Total inhabitants of Marion, 6,137

Prospect.

Thomas Wyatt, of Prospect and Miss May Langstaff, were married on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Thompson township, Delaware county, by Rev Scott, of Richwood Dick Osborn of Prospect was the groom's best man, and Miss Wessie Baker acted as bride maid The newly married couple left in the evening train from Richwood for a visit to the southern part of the State They have the best wishes of all who know them

The M E Conference at Sonth has appointed Rev Dwight L Cool of Upper Sandusky the District charge Rev Simms goes to Wyandot He will leave many friends and admirers in Prospect

Dan Miller and family and H Whitley of the Watkins House attending an extended trip the latter is expecting to be gone about sixty days Mandus Mohr takes charge of Miller's livery stable in his absence

Christ Schelling is still troubled with his old complaint—hay fever

The Normal school building is now being put up this week

The Prohibitionists have a meeting at Town hall tonight, to be addressed by Geo Thrall, of Columbus Ohio

Marion's Enterprise.

We always take great pleasure in noting an enterprise that is calculated to the town and community, and such one is the subject of this notice

A STAR man was shown through the extensive yards and mills of W & J F. Prendergast, and Bryan & Prendergast and found those firms busy and with much work on hand

The yards are on the N Y P and O railroad, and cover about two acres and one half of ground A immense stock of lumber is piled here nearly all of it under shed to the better protection from the weather The lumber and shingles are bought direct from the owners of Michigan Canada and Alabama

The firm deals largely in coal of all kinds, which is kept under cover and always dry Besides the coal in bins, their sidetrack contains a number of car loads for immediate removal

The planing mill is furnished with the best and latest improved machinery, and the doors, sash blind, stairs and house fixtures which are turned out here are of the best, and cannot be improved on anywhere None but the best workmen are employed in this department, and none but the best seasoned lumber is used in the construction The firm have a number of fine jobs on hand now and the work is complete in every particular

The scroll sawing department is under the charge of B J Camp whose work on stairs, balustrades and brackets show that he is a mechanic of the first order The dry house is constantly filled and all the lumber used is thoroughly seasoned

Messrs Bryan and Prendergast are always ready to give them orders and receive prompt attention

FUN---SENSATION---PATHOS!!

Wednesday & First Evening

Sept. 30 and Oct. 2,

Frederic Bock's

World Renowned

Spectacular Comedy Drama,

—THE—

POWER OF MONEY!

"Return of the Favorite."

Music Hall!

FAIR WEEK.

Commencing Wednesday, Sept. 30. No extra charge for Reserved Seats, at Tristram & Young's.

General Admission, - - - - - 50c.

LIBERTY---EQUALITY---FRATERNITY!!

Thursday & Saturday Nights

October 1st and 3d,

FREDERIC BOCK'S

Whole Recollection of

DUMAS'

Monte Cristo.

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FALL SEASON OF 1885.

Frash's Dry Goods Store

Overflowing with the Largest, Finest and Cheapest

STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN MARION!

All the Novelties in Dress Goods! A full line of Ladies' Wraps! All the Staples in profusion! Notions and Trimmings in great variety. No end to Underwear at surprisingly low prices! The best goods and the best inducements in prices. A Square Deal to everybody

Is the way we do business. It pays us to do so. And it pays our Customers to buy of us. We keep ahead of any firm in Marion.

"First-class Goods at Lowest Prices," is our motto. Don't buy any Dry Goods until you see our stock!

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY! **Frash's Dry Goods Store!** 3 DOORS WEST OF P. O.

BRANCH STORES at Huntington, Ind., Lafountaine, Ind., Akron, Ind., Bourbon, Ind., and Warren, Ind.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

BY HUGH CONWAY.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"I CANNOT LIVE THIS LIFE!"

Beatrice was at Munich. Munich, that city for its size, perhaps, the most regal capital in Europe. Munich, with its fair streets, noble statues, palaces old and new, libraries, museums, art galleries, and fast fleeting reputation for cheap living. Munich, which stands boldly out on a barren plain, no doubt feeling it has little which it need be ashamed to show to the world, except perhaps the vagaries of the eccentric being, its king.

Beatrice never quite knew what induced her to choose the capital of Bavaria for her resting place. Honestly, when she wrote from London to her uncles, she had not settled whither to wend her way. She might then just as likely have gone to Paris, Brussels, Vienna or Berlin as to Munich.

She fixed on Germany for various reasons. She had that feeling, which justly or unjustly, is common to most English people, that as unprotected and not unattractive woman is more free from annoyance in a German than in a French town. She also fancied she knew the German language better than she knew French. The scientific severity of the great Teutonic tongue had always charmed her. She had studied it deeply. She could read it in its classic forms with a certain amount of facility. She believed she could speak it well enough for the purposes of ordinary conversation. Alas! she was but one of the many who, when gutturals, compound words and divisible participles are flying about like hail, find what seemed to the boasted phonetic spelling, and what an age it takes to feel at one's ease amid the elephantine gambols of the unwieldy language. Nevertheless, for the above and other reasons she chose Germany.

As the party had left Blacktown provided with no traveling indispensables, except the most important of all, money, many purchases had to be made in London. All were, however, made in time to catch the evening train to Dover, and that night Beatrice and her charges crossed the channel. Then it seemed to her she was once more able to breathe. In London she had been haunted by the dread that Harvey would follow and find her. Once out of England she felt safe.

Be it understood that Beatrice was not flying from the shame which a revelation of her foolish marriage and subsequent act of deception would entail; although she would willingly have paid a large yearly sum, so long as her husband left her in peace and kept the secret. Gladly would she have made some arrangement which would spare her pride the mortification of her being known as the wife of a felon. Gladly would she have done all in her power to save her father, her uncles, and such friends as she had, the pain they must feel when all was revealed. For it was not on this account she fled. Selfish though it was to save the child from the man who was its father.

She believed he could legally claim her boy. She knew he was villain enough to gain him by force or fraud if the chance occurred. The moment Harry was in Harvey's hands she saw she would be at his mercy. She would be forced to submit to any conditions, however exacting and humiliating, in order to regain possession of the one thing which was left her, the one thing she could love, or was permitted to love. Flight gave her a respite; gave her time for consideration. It was the simplest and easiest way out of the difficulty. So she decided upon it.

Once out of England they traveled by easy stages, and eventually reached their destination—Munich. The city on inspection seemed as suited as any other to Beatrice's needs, so she hired a furnished flat, engaged a good-tempered, handy Bavarian servant, and settled down to that quiet, calm life which she had in her letters to the Tulberts described herself as living.

These letters were sent under cover to a friend of Mrs. Miller's, who posted them in London. As English stationery can be procured on the continent as easily as everything else that is English, the letters conveyed no information which could be used to discover the retreat. Beatrice dreaded sending them; she feared that some unforeseen slip connected with them might disclose her abode. But it seemed so unkind not to let her uncles know she was alive and well. She did not write to her father. She fancied her proceedings would not trouble him much, and felt sure that any letter sent to him would run the gauntlet of Lady Clauson's unkind comments. She trusted to Horace and Herbert to let him know all that they knew.

Beatrice made few, if any, chance acquaintances. Some people never do. Just as there are men whom other men never think of asking for a cigar light, so are there women to whom other women do not make the first advances. Beatrice, with her reserved but polite manner, classical features and distinguished bearing, no doubt conveyed the idea that she was a state not to be encroached upon without the passport of an introduction.

So for society she had her boy and her faithful slave, Mrs. Miller.

However much a mother may love her child, she is not blamed if she finds that his constant company does not give all the pleasure the world can give. However faithful and intelligent a servant may be, the mistress may with a clear conscience look beyond her for a companion.

So Beatrice's life grew once more dismal and colorless. So much so that under its present conditions the late life at Hazlewood House, when contrasted with it, seemed a wild round of variety and dissipation.

She had her books and her music, but she had no one with whom to discuss the books, no one to listen to her music. She took lessons in painting from one of the thousand artists in the great art center, Munich, but this was but an aid to kill time, and unbroken with any ambitious aim. She had her thoughts. These she shunned as much as possible. It seemed to her that there was nothing upon which she could look back with pleasure, nothing to which she could look forward with hope. She often recalled Carruthers' assertion that in spite of manner she must have some dream of happiness, and she sighed as she thought that now less than ever did life show any joy of which she even dared to dream.

Beatrice was sitting one afternoon in the room she called her studio. She was alone and in deep thought. She had just finished one of her periodical letters to her uncles. It was lying near her, directed but not sealed. Beatrice was wrestling with the temptation of sending a message to Frank. She could not bear to picture him thinking her cold and heartless. Should she add a line to her letter? Should she even write him a letter? But what could she say to him? Nothing, absolutely nothing! Besides, provided he had not yet learned the truth, the most conventional message from her would raise hopes never to be realized. Poor Frank! why did he learn to love her? Why did she love him? No, not that! She was happy that she loved him; that she had found the power of loving and trusting still hers. Yes, hopeless as such love was, she rejoiced that she could love such a man as Frank. But no word, no message must be sent.

"It is a part of the price I must pay for my folly," she said as she sealed her letter. Her eyes were full of tears as she did so. Mrs. Miller entered and saw her emotion.

"My sweet, my dear," she said; "what is it? There is no fresh trouble?"

"None, the old one is enough," said Beatrice. Mrs. Miller looked at her solicitously.

"You are thinking of the man who loves you?" she said soothingly.

"Yes," said Beatrice with recovered composure. "Yes, I am thinking that I may have wrecked his life as well as my own."

"No, no, my poor dear. It will come right. You will be happy—he will be happy."

Beatrice smiled a hopeless smile.

"It will be—it is written," continued Mrs. Miller. "Nothing can change it. God's arm is not shortened. His purpose——"

Beatrice checked her sternly. Since Sarah's outbreak in the train all signs of fanaticism had been at once repressed by Beatrice. "My letter is ready," she said; "take it and direct it to your friend. There are envelopes."

Sarah glanced at her mistress, who was once more deep in thought. She took two envelopes and also a stray half sheet of notepaper. Then she went into another room and hastily writing a few words on the paper, placed it in an envelope, addressed it, and inclosed it, with Beatrice's letter, in the packet which was to go to her friend in London.

Beatrice resumed her painful train of thought. Writing home had made her feel utterly wretched. It was now May; nearly five months had she been living this dreary life, and keeping every one in ignorance as to where she was. How much longer must it go on? She could, of course, leave Munich whenever she thought fit, but every other place would be just as dreary to her. Locality matters little when a sea of trouble surrounds one. Let a man count up his happiest days and he will find the place in which he spent them contributed not much to their happiness. Beatrice, who was now somewhere about twenty-three, had most certainly a right to expect some happy days in this world.

She began to ask herself the question, which had recently been framing themselves in her mind, Had she after all acted in the wisest way? Was her life to be quite marred by that one act of folly? If she turned and firmly grasped her nettle, would the sting be fatal, or even more than she could bear? She was, like most of us, a blending of contradictions. She was wise and foolish; brave and timid; proud and humble, as pressure of circumstance forced her to be. She began to loath this hiding, this shrinking into corners. Could she nerve herself to come forth and face the worst?

What was the worst? The worst was her dread of losing her child. What if she were to Horace and Herbert and told them every thing, begged them to forgive the harmless deceit which she had practiced; intreated them to see this man and make such terms as they could? Might she not, when she had assured her security and peace, fan such scorn as the world would throw her?

Then she began to wonder if Harvey had revealed the truth! If her father, Lady Clauson—here she shuddered—her uncles knew that she was this man's wife. Although she had just been resolving to make it known to them, the thought of their being in possession of the knowledge was horrible to her. Yet all this while they might have known it—might have heard it from Harvey's lips. This thought half maddened her. She must learn if it was so.

She thought regretfully of that peaceful life at Hazlewood House. Horace and Herbert's little womanish ways seemed part and parcel of the pleasant home. She thought of old Whittaker, of William Giles, of the other servants. She thought, with a pang of deeper regret, of Sylvanus Mordle, who had also found in her the woman he could love. She even thought of young Purton's well-meant but unsophisticated advances. They, of course, she thought of Carruthers—thought of him more than of all.

And Frank? Did Frank know, and if so, what did he think of her? Or, when he knew, what would he think of her? Did he, would he, curse her very memory? Ah, so far as her love was concerned there could be no hope for better days.

At this juncture, Beatrice broke down, just as she had broken down when she refused Frank's love. She laid her head on the table and sobbed bitterly. Sarah returning from posting her letter found her so, and of course knelt beside her, cried with her, and soothed her.

"I cannot live this life!" sobbed Beatrice. "I cannot live it longer!"

"I cannot live this life," sobbed Beatrice. "I cannot live it longer."

"My pretty dear! my poor darling!" said the woman, her hard features transfigured by pity, and smoothing the girl's brown hair as a mother might have done.

"I can bear it no longer," said Beatrice. "I will write and tell them all. Tell them how I have been wronged—how I have wronged them. No," she exclaimed, starting to her feet, "I cannot do it. There must be other means. He is mercenary. Oh, I will give him all if he will keep silent and leave me in peace—leave me and the boy in peace."

"Let me go to England and see him," said Sarah.

"You!" Beatrice started at the idea.

"Yes. Let me go. He is a wicked man, but he can do me no harm. Oh, my dear mistress, let me go. I can hear what he wants—make him promise and put that down in writing. Let me do this for you, my dear. By the love I bear you I ask it."

"How could you find him?"

"He is sure to be in London. If not, there's those who can tell me where to find him. May I try? Let me go to-day—to-morrow—dear."

Beatrice mused. After all, the suggestion did not seem so absurd. Sarah was by no means a fool. She could travel to England alone perfectly well. She could hear what this man asked now. Why should she not let her go?

Mrs. Miller seemed on thorns of suspense. "Say I may go," she whispered.

"I will think. I will tell you by and by. Send my boy to me; I will think with him in my arms."

So the "shorn lamb," as he was now called, came to his mother, and all the afternoon Beatrice considered Mrs. Miller's proposal. The more she considered the more inclined she felt to give it her countenance.

In the evening she told her she might go. She gave her many instructions which were not to be exceeded. She was to find Hervey and hear his demands. She was to be firm, and above all have it clearly understood that he must sign a deed of separation, in which he relinquished all claim to the boy. Mrs. Miller nodded grimly. She was not likely to err on the side of mercy.

"Take plenty of money," said Beatrice. "Give him money if he asks for it. Make him understand that I have not concealed myself to save my money. That he can always have."

So it was arranged. Fully one-half of that night was spent by Mrs. Miller on her knees. She was alone—Harry slept with his mother as often as with his nurse—so she could offer up her wild prayers without interruption. If ever a fanatic wrestled with the Supreme Being in prayer it was Sarah Miller that night. For what did she pray? Perhaps it is as well not to ask, but to be contented with the assurance that she prayed for Beatrice's happiness.

The Plants of the Gutter.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

After a study of eleven months, Dr. Hugo Winnacker, of Gottingen, has found that the vegetation of the stones of street gutters, consists of green algae and fungoids. The algae are harmless and even beneficial, for they grow over the fungoids and at their expense, and help to keep them down. Most of the fungoids appear to be harmless, but some of them may be dangerous disease germs, to be freely distributed by the wind when dry; and, as it is difficult to distinguish their qualities, the growth of this class of plants should be prevented as far as possible. The character of the gutter vegetation may be different in different cities.

An Angry 5-Year-Old.

[Foreign Exchange.]

A young 5-year-old hopeful was playing on the lawn with his sister when he slipped and fell. Springing up he began to belabor his companion with ungentlemanly fierceness, crying out, "If I did stand on your shadow, is that any reason why you should drag it away from under me so as to throw me off my feet?"

Blood for the Brain.

[Exchange.]

One-fifth of the blood goes to the brain, though its average weight is only one-fortieth the weight of the body. This fact alone would be sufficient to prove that brain workers need more food, and better food, than mechanics and farm laborers.

Petit Senn: To endeavor to move by the same discourse hearers who differ in age, sex, position, and education is to attempt to open all locks with the same key.

A Curious Experiment.

[St. Nicholas.]

With the aid of a pair of compasses or pencil and a bit of string, carefully draw two concentric half circles; that is, from the same center, and one about half an inch within the other. The size of the design makes but little difference, but the result is more easily seen if the diagram is as large as convenient. Divide this double half circle into a number of compartments, and in each place a letter of the alphabet, a numeral or a name, as the fancy may dictate, the object being that there shall be no possible mistaking of one compartment for another. Rule straight lines from each compartment to the common center.

Now take a small button—a shoe button, is as good as any—and fasten a bit of fine silk thread about eight inches long to it, making a knot in each end of the thread. Now, let one of the party take the thread by the end and hold it so far above the figure that the button shall hang about an inch and a half above the paper. Let him fix his mind firmly upon one of the compartments and then close his eyes. Very soon the button will develop a pendulum-like motion, and before long, generally in about three minutes, it will begin to move toward the compartment of which the holder is thinking.

It really seems, at the first glance, that the button itself is influenced by the unconscious exertion of will on the part of the experimenter. But close investigation will reveal the fact that the hand moves with a slight, tremulous motion, which, being transmitted through the fine thread, moves through the button. Much amusement can be had by putting the names of the party in the compartments, and then seeing of which one the experimenter is thinking.

Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower.

["Gath's" Enquirer.]

Plymouth Rock is now fenced in a kind of tomb, looking something like a high, narrow porch of stone. It is really a granite canopy of four columns, with an iron railing below, in which lies Plymouth Rock in two half portions, which have been joined together by cement. In the top of this canopy there are said to be some of the bones of the old Pilgrims. For fifty-nine years one-half of this rock was up in the town at the foot of a liberty pole, and then for forty-six years more it was put in front of the Hall of Antiquities in the town. Finally in 1880 the people in the town took the half back again, and joined it on the half which remained.

The Mayflower never was sketched, and the model made for her in the town museum is taken from an old book of voyages from a vessel of about the same tonnage, and is near enough for all reasonable uses. Debry is the book from which this model was taken. The vessel was probably of Dutch form, rather bowl-shaped, with a high stern or poop on which was built a closed house like a large dog-house, with a door in front and side windows, and on the top of this was a wheelman's house. It had two masts and was square-rigged fore and aft, with only two sails on each mast, and could carry another two sails.

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THE TICKET.

[Election Tuesday October 13 1885]

STATE

For Governor,
JOSEPH B FORAKER
of Hamilton

Lieutenant Governor,
ROBERT P KENNEDY
of Logan

Judge of Supreme Court,
THADDEUS A MINSHALL
of Ross

Judge of Supreme Court
(TO FILL VACANCY)
WILLIAM T SPEAR
of Trumbull

Treasurer of State
JOHN C BROWN,
of Jefferson

Attorney General,
JACOB A KOHLER,
of Summit

Member Board of Public Works
WELLS B JONES,
of Pike

For State Senator, 12th Senatorial District
DUNCAN C DOW
Of Logan

COUNTY

For Representative
BEN WADDLE
of Richland

For Treasurer,
AMOS C MOUNTS
of Prospect

For Recorder
J E CROW,
of Marion

For Sheriff,
Dr W S DRAKE
of Marion

For Commissioner,
MICHAEL ZACHMAN
of Waldo

For Infirmary Director
MILTON H RHOADS
of Salt Rock

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican party of Ohio announce the following platform of principles

The right to vote accorded by the Constitution of the United States is the concern of the whole people, and must be secured at all hazards to every citizen in every part of the Republic Existing guarantees must be sacredly maintained and additional ones provided if necessary that the equal protection of the laws and the equal enjoyment of the suffrage shall not fail or be abridged in any way through the connivance neglect or fraud of any of the States of the Union The Democratic party which owed its national victory last fall to the wilful suppression of the ballot, can not be looked to for the enforcement of these constitutional guarantees, and the hope of the friends of equal laws and equal suffrage is in the Republican party which pledges itself to wage the contest to a successful end

We want such legislation as will harmonize the relations of labor and capital and promote the welfare of the people protect and foster the industries of the State We favor the establishment of a National Bureau of Industry the enforcement of the eight hour law adequate appropriations from the public revenues for general education, wherever the same is needed

We denounce the importation of contract labor and favor the most stringent laws to effectively prevent it

We are opposed to the acquisition of the public lands, or any part thereof by non resident aliens

We are in favor of a protective tariff which will encourage American development and furnish remunerative employment to American labor and we are opposed to the British policy advocated by the Democratic party, under the guise of a tariff for revenue only We demand restoration of the wool duty of 1867 or its full equivalent, and we denounce the Democratic Congress for failing to make good the pledges they made in this behalf

We condemn the action of the present administration in lowering the National flag upon the public buildings at Washington as a mark of respect to a man who dishonored the nation and sought to destroy the other, who planned with cruel determination in his chilling place in Canada to overwhelm the Northern cities with fire and to sweep by death's scattering errand from the germs of infectious and fatal diseases

That the election to important and honorable offices of the government of unrepentant rebels whose political disabilities have not been removed is a flagrant violation of the Constitution and an insult to the loyal people of the whole country and we denounce the administration of President Cleveland for its general discrimination in the appointments so far made against Union soldiers and men who fought for the Union

The Republican party, which enacted the present civil service law will faithfully maintain it and cheerfully add in all needed amendments to give it full force and it is committed to extend the law to all grades of service to which it is applicable Ample appropriations should be made to enforce it in letter and spirit and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed Having accomplished this much the party pledges itself to still further and higher reforms It looks with deepest regret upon the failure of the present administration to promote the reforms of the civil service auspiciously begun under Republican administration

The Republican party of Ohio demands the repeal of the limitation contained in the pension arrears act of 1878, so that all invalid soldiers shall share equally, and their pensions begin with the date of disability or discharge and not with the date of application

We denounce the Democratic party for the destruction of the Scott law and the consequent increase of the burdens of taxation upon all property and the abandonment of an annual revenue of $1,000,000 and while recognizing the people's right to amend the organic law we demand the enactment of such legislation as will give us regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic attainable under the Constitution

We denounce the Legislature for its treachery to their pledges on the subject of contract labor and arraign their incompetency and extravagance in the management of the penitentiary

We denounce the present Democratic General Assembly for its extravagance, corruption and wanton disregard of the true interests and good name of our State,

The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled tender to General Ulysses S Grant our warm sympathy in this time of his great suffering, and assure him of our great faith in and love for him and earnestly hope that he may be restored to health and be blessed with many days among his grateful countrymen

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EVERY man, be he Democrat or Republican, must, if he has any regard for the purity of the ballot box denounce Hoadly for his efforts in having Mullen pardoned

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THE time of the Morrison meeting in Marion has been changed The distinguished orator from New Mexico will address the citizens of Marion on Saturday evening, October 3rd

---

THE Hoosier democrats are already pushing forward their candidate to succeed Dorman B Eaton as Civil Service Commissioner If there are any vacancies the Hoosiers are after them, and they can always count on the support of the V P.

AKRON has abandoned the electric light system This seems a sensible thing for towns of that size if current reports may be made a basis of judgment Even larger cities consider the advisability of keeping up or dropping that system of lighting

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JOHN SHERMAN seems to be the center of attraction in this campaign, and it is he who whom the Democracy hopes to defeat If current rumors are true a great deal of outside help is being brought into the State in order to accomplish this

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IN the campaign game of euchre neither party can lose a trick There is as much, if not more, victory in securing the legislature as there is in getting the governor A U S Senator is in question This office the Republicans cannot afford to lose, and the Democrats want it badly

---

IT was a judicious suggestion of Senator Miller, in his address to the New York Republican Convention that as a measure of relief to the President there ought to be a clause added to the civil service regulations providing that all jail birds and ex convicts are forbidden to hold office'

BOTH the temporary and permanent chairmen of the New York Republican Convention spoke for a rigid adherence to the policy of protection of American industries and labor and the applause which greeted their expressions showed that they voiced the sentiment of the Republicans of the State

---

WHEN the Republicans had control of the State affairs the penitentiary was conducted in such a way as to make it produce a revenue to the State Under Democrat rule for the past two years it has cost the tax payer way up into the thousands This is Democratic management such as that party calls reform

---

THE rebellion in Roumelia has assumed a very formidable and threatening character the foreign dispatches of this week bristling with rumors of war which according to the views of the correspondents may involve most of Europe The situation is undoubtedly serious, but newspaper readers have learned to regard with some distrust the outpourings of the highly imaginative gentlemen who send cable news

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AT length there is a marked abatement of the frightful cholera death rate which for so long prevailed in Spain Four weeks of the daily returns showed about a thousand fatal cases But a Monday return of 300 were reported Some time for the reduction is doubtless but the progress of the sanitary work of the country will probably more to exhaust the supply of material The people who from poverty condition, mode of life or surroundings invited the plague, have been largely swept away

The New York Republicans.

The New York Republican Convention completed its work yesterday nominating a ticket and adopting a platform which ought to commend them to every sincere Republican in the State The ticket is unquestionably a strong one largely from the fact that it represents the great body of the party rather than any faction, and cannot be charged with having any close relations with what is ordinarily termed the machine element which indeed at present is more a creature of the imagination than a reality The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor Ira Davenport and General Carr, are men of high reputation for ability and unfaltering devotion to Republican principles, and every man on the ticket has an unquestionable claim to the confidence of the party The platform is a frank, explicit and unequivocal enunciation of Republican principles It demands not only that existing civil service laws shall be faithfully enforced but that they shall be extended to all grades of the public service to which they may be applicable calls for the maintenance of the tariff in the interest of the industries and labor of the country, demands the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, insists that the right of suffrage shall be maintained free and untrammeled in every section of the country, and denounces the hypocrisy and false pretenses of the Democratic party and the National Administration with respect to most of the great questions of public policy Having so excellent a ticket, with a declaration of principles that commend themselves to the intelligent judgment of the country and being united and harmonious the Republicans of New York have every reason to be hopeful of their success with the influence and patronage of the National and State Administrations in combined array against them

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GREETING.

In presenting our mammoth twenty page edition of the STAR this week we wish to say a few words in regard to the Weekly The regular size eight page cut and pasted

It contains all the cream of the news taken from the Daily STAR

It contains more and better reading matter than any Weekly in Marion county

It contains more county news than any Weekly in Marion as we have first class correspondents in all the surrounding towns We are up to the times and our aim is to improve the Weekly Star that it will be second to none in the State

We will have a spicy item at the fair ground where sample copies can be had and subscriptions will be taken at 1 per year or 50 cents for three months trial subscription

---

We call particular attention to the notices in this issue They will find the leading men and firms in Marion where they can be found at all times and by calling at the STAR office they can be put in communication with them

---

The murderer Sam Ong [illegible] Stark county Ohio Still boss of the Wheeling penitentiary Mullen was found guilty of one of the most despicable crimes on record—that of imprisoning 150 fellow men until after election was over, in order to keep them from voting

Every Republican should vote, because a Republican victory means a return of prosperous times

Every Republican should vote because a Republican victory in Ohio this fall is a forerunner of a National victory in 1888

It is not a happy thought that the vast dead corporations of the West are owned by the government which receives principally rents to employ citizens of the country live money to travel and other fields of labor as they may and fill their place with Chinese ignorant by law and denied the right of citizenship It is the cry of the money power by the Union Pacific in Wyoming White slaves have no votes and when they do the corporations might prefer the employment of cheap Chinese

---

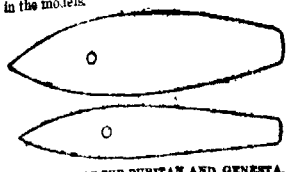
HISTORY about to repeat itself Many years ago the rulers of Russia Austria and Prussia held a conference and the result with partition of [illegible] William of Wales [illegible] while Mackenzie is in [illegible] Bismarck [illegible] Austria and Russia and Germany are the equivalent of [illegible] with Lord [illegible] until [illegible] Mahone [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CONTESTING BOATS

INTERESTING DIAGRAMS AND COMPARISON OF THE TWO MODELS.

The English and American Types of Yacht—Their Distinctive Features and Principal Points of Difference Clearly Shown.

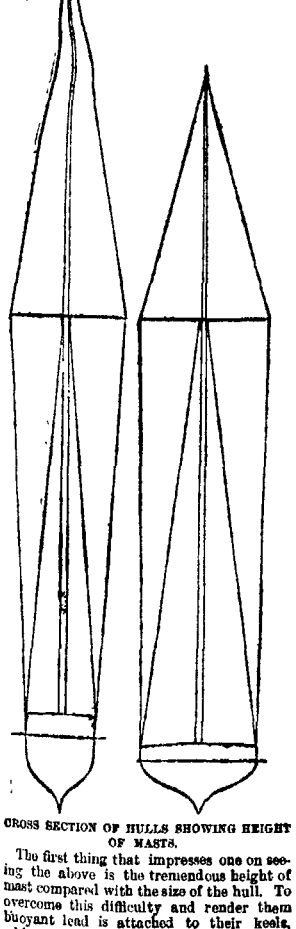
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—All eyes being turned this week to the international yachting contest in progress at the entrance to New York harbor, in which the two fleetest "single stick" yachts of England and America are contesting their speed, we present herewith carefully engraved diagrams, showing better than columns of description the distinctive characteristics of the two types of yachts. This being a race between types renders the drawings almost necessary to explain the difference in the models.



DECK PLANS OF THE PURITAN AND GENESTA.

These are as distinctive as can be. The upper one is the Puritan, which is quite broad compared with her foreign sister, who it will be noticed is amazingly slender waisted, her breadth of beam being but 15 feet, while the puritanical lady is 22 feet 7 inches across her widest part. The length of the Genesta's deck is 90 feet, while her antagonist is 93 feet. It might be said at once that the Genesta being the slimmer boat, everything else being equal, would cut through the water much easier. Yes, but what she gains in breadth had to be added to her depth or draught, so that what is gained in her narrowness compared with the Puritan is lost in the resistance offered to the water through her increased draught and herein lies the chief distinction between the American and English types. The English boat builder, conforming to the narrow and deep rivers and harbors of his land, constructs his vessels to correspond. The American builder has made a virtue of necessity; our shallow rivers can be navigated with the greatest ease by the vessel of the least draught. So the Yankee constructs what the Britisher calls "skimming dishes," that is a vessel with the least possible draught and the greatest possible beam consistent with fast sailing qualities. To overcome the sliding movement sideward when the wind blows at right angles, for instance, to the course of a yacht, the Yankee invented the centerboard, which takes the place of a deep keel, with the advantage that it can be raised or lowered, thus permitting the yacht to sail in shallow as well as deep water. The English learned much in boat building from the yacht America, which in 1851 distanced the yachts of all nations in a race at Cowes, coming in seven or eight miles ahead of her closest competitor. In fact, it is said that Queen Victoria, on hearing the result of that race, asked: "Which is second?" To which was replied: "Ah, may it please your majesty, there is no second!"

But the English have not adopted the centerboard. That still remains a distinctive American feature.

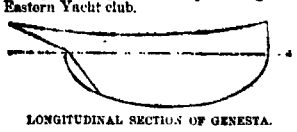


CROSS SECTION OF HULLS SHOWING HEIGHT OF MASTS.

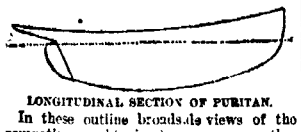
The first thing that impresses one on seeing the above is the tremendous height of mast compared with the size of the hull. To overcome this difficulty and render them buoyant lead is attached to their keels, which in the Genesta's case amounts to 70 tons, while the Puritan carries between 35 and 40 tons of lead fastened to her keel. Since the Genesta has arrived on these shores every precaution has been taken by her owners to prevent our press or people learning much about her construction. When she was raised in the dry dock it was expected an opportunity would be given to see her shape, at other times under water. But her owners again objected, so that resort was had to a detective camera in the hands of a reporter, and from his photograph, surreptitiously obtained, was engraved our diagram. The extreme narrowness of the Genesta and shallowness of the Puritan is here plainly shown.

The history and dimensions of the two vessels are as follows: The Genesta was built by Messrs. Henderson Bros., at Patrick-on-the-Clyde. She is 90 feet over all, 81 feet on the water line, 15 feet beam, 11½ feet depth of hold and 18½ feet draught. Although originally she had only sixty tons of lead outside, she now carries seventy tons of lead on her keel. She has also been recently coppered and fitted with new and heavier spars. Keelson stringers, frames and strengthening plates are all of steel, while the planking is teak and elm. Her mast is 77 feet 10 inches long. From deck to hounds, 52 feet; topmast, 30 feet; boom, 70 feet; spinnaker boom, 64 feet; gaff 44 feet, and bowsprit overboard 36 feet 10½ inches.

The yacht Puritan was designed by Edward Burgess, of Boston, with a view to combine the speed of the ordinary type of American sloops with the weatherliness of the English cutter. Puritan measures 93 feet on deck from the fore side of stern to the aft side of her long and slender taffrail; extreme beam, 22 feet 7 inches; draught, 8 feet 4 inches; displacement, 105 gross tons. The lead keel weighs 35 tons, and 20 tons of lead are stowed inside, four or five tons of which are run into the jarboards. The centerboard is 21 feet long and 10 feet deep. The spar measurements are: Mainmast, 78 feet; topmast, 44 feet; boom, 70 feet; gaff 47 feet; bowsprit (outboard), 38 feet; lower *sail area, 5,500 square feet.* She is owned by a party of gentlemen representing the Eastern Yacht club.

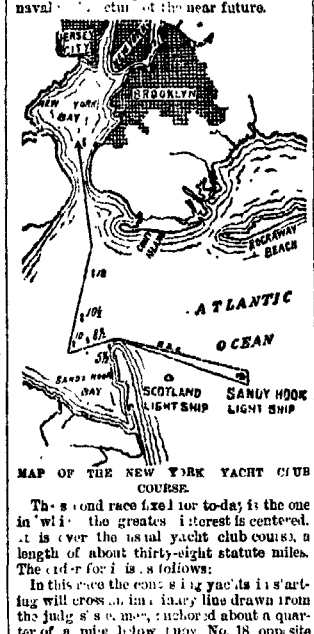


LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF GENESTA.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF PURITAN.

In these outline broadside views of the competing yachts is shown among other points of difference one that is very favorable to the Genesta. It will be noticed that her keel is round from stem to stern, almost like the bottom of a pot. This enables her *to spin around when changing her course* or tacking at a much greater speed than her rival. While the Genesta can be put about in fifteen seconds, it requires the Puritan at least double that time. This time, short as it may appear, is a very serious matter when many tacks are necessary in a race. So it will be seen it is not only an international contest, but it is a battle between types of vessels of entirely distinctive models, and on its result will depend many points in the naval construction of the near future.



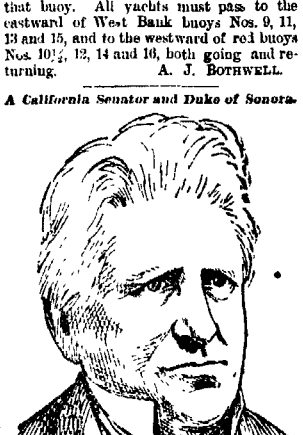
MAP OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB COURSE.

The second race (race to-day) is the one in which the greatest interest is centered. It is over the usual yacht club course, a length of about thirty-eight statute miles. The order for it is as follows:

In this race the competing yachts in starting will cross an imaginary line drawn from the judge's stakeboat, anchored about a quarter of a mile below buoy No. 18, opposite Owl's Head, L. I., and a mark boat anchored inshore from the stakeboat, thence (keeping outside of Fort Lafayette) to and around buoy No. 10, passing to the west and south of it, thence to buoy No. 8½, passing south of it, and north of buoy No. 5, off the point of Sandy Hook, to and around Fire Island lightship, turning it from north and east, and then returning over the same course to the finish line, drawn between the home stakeboat, which will be anchored abreast of and to the eastward of buoy No. 15, and that buoy. All yachts must pass to the eastward of West Bank buoys Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15, and to the westward of red buoys Nos. 10½, 12, 14 and 16, both going and returning.

A. J. BOTHWELL.

A California Senator and Duke of Sonora.



THE LATE WILLIAM M. GWIN.

Mr. Gwin was born in Tennessee in 1805 and was educated for the medical profession. His father, the Rev. James Gwin, was a personal friend of Gen. Andrew Jackson and his chaplain at New Orleans, and through his father's influence Mr. Gwin began his public career as Gen. Jackson's private secretary. In 1833 Mr. Gwin was appointed by Gen. Jackson marshal for the southern district of Mississippi. The Mississippians opposed this nomination, because Gwin was not recognized as a citizen of that state. This action only excited the determination of Old Hickory, and he at once renewed the nomination, with an intimation that Gwin or no body should be marshal for Mississippi. That settled it, and Gwin was confirmed. He subsequently was elected to congress from that state, serving in the *house of representatives from 1841 to 1843.* After that he removed to New Orleans, where he took an active part in politics.

Mr. Gwin could not conceal his sympathy for the south, and thus at the outbreak of the war was soon in trouble with the government. The ex-senator joined the southern sympathizers in California in their efforts to arraign the state with the south. Failing in this, Gwin, Calhoun, Benham and others took passage on a Pacific Mail steamer for Panama, intending to reach the Confederacy. Gen. Sumner, with several companies of regular troops also took passage on the same steamer, and during the voyage to Panama arrested Gwin, Benham and Brent and brought them to New York, where they were placed in Fort Jackson. Gwin was released in 1863.

The next heard of him he was in Europe, where he met Louis Napoleon, who had ambitious projects in Mexico, and consulted with him *about them. He brought in the Duke De Morny,* with whom he united his fortunes, and arranged a scheme to colonize the province of Sonora in Mexico with European miners and laborers, and develop the metal and other interests. Around this colonization scheme was woven the more ambitious project of an empire in Mexico, [illegible] to naval warfare. [illegible]

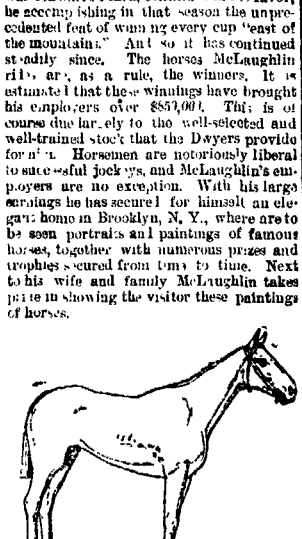
A NOTED HORSE AND RIDER.

The Phenomenal Winnings of Miss Woodford and Success of McLaughlin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Seldom if ever has it been the province of a newspaper to notice a more successful racehorse and rider than those whose pictures we portray to-day. Miss Woodford has won a record for herself that makes her queen of the American racing turf for this season, while McLaughlin, her famous rider, has achieved such a success as a mount that the horse he rides has long been considered more than favored *in a race.*

JAMES McLAUGHLIN.

James McLaughlin, who holds the same position in the estimation of lovers of horse racing here that Archer does in England, was born in Hartford, Conn., on Washington's birthday, 1861. Before he was 16 he had attracted attention to his skill and nerve as a rider. At 17 he was engaged by the Dwyer brothers, coming in on the winner at least twenty times that season, riding as light as eighty-one pounds. This excellent showing for a first season brought McLaughlin immediately into prominence among turfmen. In 1879 his "luck," as it was considered then, continued to favor, he accomplishing in that season the unprecedented feat of winning every cup "east of the mountains." And so it has continued steadily since. The horses McLaughlin rides are, as a rule, the winners. It is estimated that these winnings have brought his employers over $850,000. This is of course due largely to the well-selected and well-trained stock that the Dwyers provide for him. Horsemen are notoriously liberal to successful jockeys, and McLaughlin's employers are no exception. With his large earnings he has secured for himself an elegant home in Brooklyn, N. Y., where are to be seen portraits and paintings of famous horses, together with numerous prizes and trophies secured from time to time. Next to his wife and family McLaughlin takes pride in showing the visitor these paintings of horses.



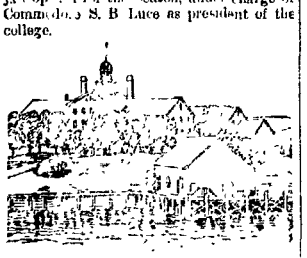
MISS WOODFORD.

This season McLaughlin has brought Miss Woodford up to be at least temporarily queen of the American racing turf. She was bred in Paris, Ky., having been foaled there in 1880. She is a bay mare, of excellent proportions, but not of graceful form. Her walk is ungainly; in fact, her movement up to the time she reaches her greatest speed is unpromising of any great result. But when she stretches to her last effort she carries herself with as much style as any of her competitors. Miss Woodford's career has been a remarkable one. As a 2 year-old she entered her first race, and won the Ladies' stakes at Chicago in 1882. That season she won five races out of the eight in which she was entered. That winter she was purchased by the Dwyer brothers, and the next season won for them ten races at all the principal tracks east of the Mississippi. In 1884 she went through the season without a defeat. This year she has suffered a few severe defeats, but finally beat Freehand, her strongest competitor, on Aug. 20 at Monmouth Park, N. J. She has already earned over $100,000 for her present owners, and must have won $25,000 before they handled her. Her appearance on the track is a signal for an extra warm round of applause and cheers as is given to any operatic star. On these occasions she pricks up her ears and seems to bow her acknowledgments. When she was vouchsafed a few cheers of the demoniac men, who jostled around her and shouted into her ears after one of her victories, so terrified her that she does not appear to desire the plaudits of admirers since that experience.

SAM THOY.

Opening of the New Naval War College

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—The new college on Coaster's Harbor island, authorized by the navy department, in which naval officers may be given an advanced course of professional study in the science of war, has just opened for the season, under charge of Commodore S. B. Luce as president of the college.



THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The college building is of stone, and commands one of the most beautiful sites about Newport, as it faces towards the entrance of Narragansett bay and looks out upon the Atlantic. The class which formed on opening day consisted of officers who had just completed the course at the torpedo station, though the course of instruction is open to all officers above the grade of naval cadet. The war college is somewhat analagous to the artillery school at Fort Monroe. It consists of four departments as follows:

Department of naval history, naval tactics, etc.

Department of military art and science.

Department of international law.

Department of naval and military law.

Each department is in charge of a competent instructor; but besides these, several eminent citizens who have been more or less *intimately connected with military affairs* have consented to deliver lectures on [illegible] campaigns of the late civil war, and naval officers. Admiral Ammen among the number, have accepted an invitation from the president to deliver lectures on subjects relating to naval warfare. [illegible]

CINCINNATI VIEWS.

RICH AND CONSERVATIVE, SHE SITS UNDER THE HILLS AND SMOKES.

Her Public-Spirited Citizens—Beautiful Suburbs and London Fogs—Art, Music, Coffins and Beer—Politics and Prohibition.

[Special Correspondence.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Northern Ohio claims to be the brains of the state. From that section sprang Garfield, Ben Wade, John Sherman and "The Bread Winners." Slow, fat southern Ohio is the stomach of the October state, the northern natives say. Cincinnati, for instance, is rich and conservative. There is more wealth in proportion to the population here than in New York city, it is claimed. The people may be slow, except when it comes to riots, but one thing is certain: There is not a large city in the Union whose rich citizens are so public spirited as those of Cincinnati. It is so customary for her men of wealth to bestow some benefaction on their town that a genuine moral odium attaches to him who does not do so. I have heard this remark many a time of one who scorned, like Barkis, "a little near": "There he is, blame him, rolling in his millions, and what has he ever done for Cincinnati?"

The Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Goulds and the Wouldsheefers of New York might *well take a lesson from the city on the* Ohio in this respect. In that great howling camp of nearly 1,500,000 people I recall only one citizen, besides Peter Cooper, whose name is worthy to be put alongside a half-dozen or more Cincinnatians who have helped their city immensely. That New York citizen was a woman, Anna Ottendorfer, foreign born at that. Her honored husband continues her benefactions now that she is dead.

Cincinnati's magnificent Music hall and Exposition building, the finest in this country, was the gift of one gentle, beloved old man, Reuben Springer. His generosity endowed the College of Music as well.

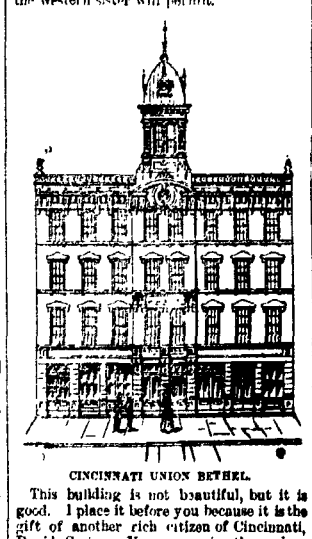
Another splendid gift from a rich citizen to his home is the building you see in the picture the Cincinnati art museum.

CINCINNATI ART MUSEUM.

It is situated upon the highest point in Eden park, overlooking a beautiful vista of country. Eden park is a great tract of hillside and knoll. The lake, which forms the reservoir of the water works, is placed in a depression of the hills in Eden park, like a *tear in the corner of beauty's eye. Off be*yond, to the south and east, the glistening river winds in and out among the eternal green hills. All this the art pupil takes in with his eye every time he glances out the window of his studio in the Cincinnati art museum. Let us hope he takes it in with his soul, too.

The art museum is up on the top of a hill some 500 feet high. Central park, New York, with all the money that has been spent on it, can offer no such picturesque natural views as Eden park does. Its chief beauty is its state of naturalness in which it has been left. The part which doth mend nature has been skillfully employed here, it is true, but not to the extent that one forgets for a moment the greater fact that the art itself is nature.

The museum building was the gift of C. W. West, Esq. That is to say, there was a condition attached. The same condition goes with most of the gifts bestowed on Cincinnati by citizens, and it is a wise one. It is that the inhabitants in general shall supplement the donation by a sum raised by subscription, making in all the amount necessary to complete the work in hand. So the beautiful Tyler Davidson fountain, the pride of the city, was finished. The couple dollars of the mechanics and the dimes of the school children went to the finishing of Music hall. The front of the grand organ within was carved by the hands of the ladies of Cincinnati. It was a labor of love by the pupils of that art school which is now transferred to that beautiful hill in Eden park. The museum itself is planned on the pattern of the South Kensington, in London. Its president is Mr. A. T. Goshorn, one of Cincinnati's public-spirited citizens. He was director general of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. He is, likewise, the friend of Sir Peter Cunliffe Owen, superintendent of the South Kensington. When purchases are made for the *London collection they are duplicated for* the Cincinnati one, as far as the means of the western sister will permit.



CINCINNATI UNION BETHEL.

This building is not beautiful, but it is good. I place it before you because it is the gift of another rich citizen of Cincinnati, David Sinton. Years ago, in the palmy days of the river trade, a little house and reading room for friendless "deckhands" was established by some charitable people. It grew till at length it included a home for newsboys. From that to a Sunday school and chapel was the next step. A regular church was organized under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Now at length the Union Bethel takes into *its sheltering arms the poor of all classes.* It is in one of the lowly quarters of the city, in the heart of the haunts of the wretched. The church has an immense membership. The Sunday school has a regular attendance of 1,800. It is the largest Sunday school in America. Clothing is furnished to the worthy destitute in the winter.

People always take their stranger friends to visit the graveyard—first thing. It isn't a very jolly way of entertaining them, and in questionable taste. Don't do it. But Spring Grove is not like an ordinary burial place. It is of the kind called a park cemetery. The designer of the grounds, the late Adolph Strauch, advocated the leveling down of burial mounds even with the top of the ground. This was applied over and made one smooth turf. He prohibited no fencing off of lots, no planting of flowers upon a grave where he could help it. He even thought a spreading royal tree at the head of a grave a grander, more lasting monument than the stateliest marble. An oak tree will live fourteen centuries.

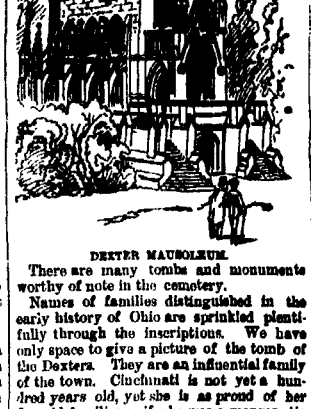
GATEWAY TO SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

Mr. Strauch's unconventional ideas were carried out to a great extent, consequently Spring Grove cemetery is unique among burying grounds. It has been the subject of interest and attention in Europe. It includes some 400 acres. These are covered with a rich level turf, as with an emerald carpet, far as the eye can see. Noble forest trees sway softly in rythmic motion to the winds and snowy columns glisten in the blue air. Cincinnati is dirty without end; it has unpleasant riots and the worst streets in America, but at least it has Spring Grove cemetery. Here is peace; here all is pure, restful and artistic.

Adolph Strauch had another hobby. He was the protector and fosterer of bird life. In the lake in the grounds swans white and black,

"Float double, swan and shadow."

Even as on the still St. Mary's lake of Wordsworth. And at evening thousands on thousands of chattering crows and quick-calling blackbirds in Spring Grove darken the air with their homecoming.

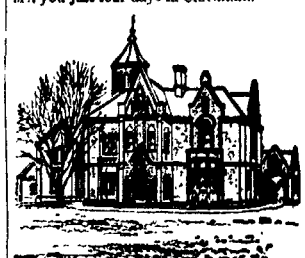


DEXTER MAUSOLEUM.

There are many tombs and monuments worthy of note in the cemetery.

Names of families distinguished in the early history of Ohio are sprinkled plentifully through the inscriptions. We have only space to give a picture of the tomb of the Dexters. They are an influential family of the town. Cincinnati is not yet a hundred years old, yet she is as proud of her fine old families as if she was a morganatic mother-in-law. The Dexters, too, by the way, belong to those brave citizens who have worked for the good of Cincinnati.

With all that has been done for her, she ought to be the best and handsomest of cities. But she is not. Heaven help her, she is a long way enough from it. She is as wicked a city as there is in the Union. I have done some "slumming" in New York in my time, and think I can recognize at sight members even of the desperate and bloody "gangs" that infest the water fronts of the metropolis. I may say I have walked alone through the Seven Dials of London after nightfall. But I have never yet seen as desperate and dirty faces as those worn by the corner loafers on Vine street, Cincinnati. I think it's the dirt that makes them so ill-looking—the coal smoke, you know. A New York gentleman came here for a few days in the summer, and wore *one of those light, almost cream-colored* plaid suits common enough east. He got off alive, to be sure, with his cream-colored suit, but it never recovered from the effects of the journey. And when the man appeared outside here, tall white hat and all, he was stared at from one end of Fourth street to the other. A swell light flannel suit would last you just four days in Cincinnati.

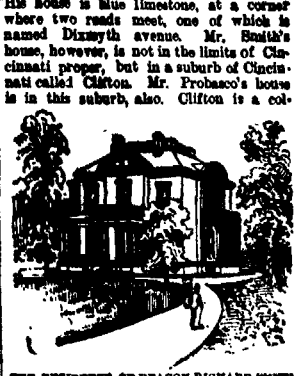


HENRY PROBASCO'S RESIDENCE.

Many of the private houses of the Queen City are unsurpassed in beauty of situation and of architecture. The handsomest ones are built of the rare blue limestone of the neighborhood. I verily believe it is the handsomest building stone on earth. A house of this with the Virginia creeper climbing over it, built upon a hill overlooking the water is my dream of an earthly paradise. It is a picture and poem in one. I wonder if I shall ever realize the dream!

The most noted private dwelling about Cincinnati is the home of Henry Probasco. It is modeled on the plan of an old Norman castle and is upon a hill overlooking Spring Grove cemetery and Mill creek valley. This noble mansion contains a collection of art treasures that would make many an old world connoisseur turn green with envy. People who have seen it wonder whether the owner will will this superb possession at his death to the art museum, and thus do something for Cincinnati. He has done much already. The Tyler Davidson fountain was bestowed through his generosity and [illegible]

Here with is the residence of another one of Cincinnati's distinguished citizens, Hon. Richard Smith, of The Commercial Gazette. His house is blue limestone, at a corner where two roads meet, one of which is named Dixmyth avenue. Mr. Smith's house, however, is not in the limits of Cincinnati proper, but in a suburb of Cincinnati called Clifton. Mr. Probasco's house is in this suburb, also. Clifton is a collection of magnificent mansions, and swell drives, over which no horse is allowed to be driven faster than a mournful trot. If a steed whisks his tail in an ungentlemanly manner he is "yanked" before the mayor and fined. Law and order must be preserved in Clifton. No drinking dens are allowed to live in that virtuous and high-toned village. There is only poor little beer saloon down in a corner under the hill as you approach the precincts of the common school population, but it looks weakly and does not appear to be patronized in daylight, but yet—it's an inexplicable mystery to me—but some of the bloomingest noses I know of adorn exactly the countenances of one or two of those Clifton nabobs. Can it be—but, no, it can't. I give it up.



THE RESIDENCE OF DEACON RICHARD SMITH.

One peculiarity of this city is that it is not fit to live in. It boasts some of the loveliest homes in the country, but they are out upon the hilltops. Not the Hudson Palisades *themselves surpass in picturesqueness these* fertile green hills along the Ohio. They are not so high and steep as the bluffs along the Hudson, but then, neither are they so bleak and desolate-looking. Upon these hills the people of Cincinnati settle as fast as they get rich. The valley town, where the stores and factories are, is girdled with hills. The smoke of their torment settles down upon the city like a pall, and remains there for ever and ever. No brisk wind can drive it away, even for a little while. The circling hills prevent that. The inhabitants have learned to "flip" flakes of soot off their noses by an upward movement of the breath as dexterously as a magician can spin a plate upon his chin. A true Cincinnatian never touches his face with his hands unless they have just been washed. A lady cannot lean gracefully upon a window-sill and look pensively into the beyond. Her lily-white hand and silken sleeve will be coated with smudge. You must clean your windows every day if you expect to see through them readily. A new suit of clothes will keep fresh-looking and respectable about a month.

The much tormented people see no way out of this smoke, either. It becomes denser with the population, and the increase of mills and factories. Since the river trade has gone down her manufacturing interests are Cincinnati's strong hold. These are enlarging in numbers and importance. Cincinnati makes more coffins and more glycerine than any other place in Christendom, for one thing. Her beer is world-famous. I remember the other day a friend pointed out to me in New York city what he supposed was a gigantic brewery, a very thundering great brewery, in short.

"Do you call that large?" I couldn't help asking. "That's no brewery at all; its the merest parrot cage. You should see some of those in Cincinnati."

But as her breweries and her coffin factories and her carriage *shops increase* the poor city grows blacker and blacker, and Cincinnati-under-the-hill more and more undesirable as a place of residence. What the end of it will be none can tell. The citizens have certainly tried every smoke-consuming device obtainable, without avail. Her prosperity becomes her torment. The bituminous coal so valuable for manufacturing is richer in oils than the London soft coal, whose smoke and soot have been successfully conquered. What has cleared up London, therefore, will not clear up Cincinnati. *Let us hope something will be* found to cope with the soot in time. It is the Queen City's only serious drawback. There is another curious fact noted here of late years. Cincinnati is beginning to have veritable London fogs, days when gas must be lighted, when carriages run into one another, and you can't see clearly across the street. It is perhaps a combination of ordinary fog with the coal smoke under peculiar atmospheric conditions. But certain it is the like has not been known until recent years to the oldest inhabitant.

POSTOFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

The new postoffice has a Mullettish expression to its architecture, you observe. It is a very imposing structure. It ought to be. It has been ten years in building, more or less. Its crossbeams were like to rust out before its roof was on, and its woodwork promised to rot away under the winter storms before it got any paint. Southern Ohio is a leetle slow. However, the custom house is near to being finished now, and will be one more building to which Cincinnati will point with pride.

There was another structure to which she pointed with pride up to a year and a half ago. She does not any more. The building was the beautiful court house, with its law *library, the most valuable west of the Alle*ghenies. But the court house went down under the Cincinnati method of justice early in '84. The Cincinnati method was effectual, but it was expensive. It will be some years before the taxation necessary to rebuild the hall of justice will cease to be felt.

Society here would seem painfully conservative to a New Yorker. The people probably make up for their horrid Sunday breaking by the extreme cast-iron primness of their social propriety. The flat or apartment system of living, which has revolutionized social relations in New York city, has not penetrated here very far as yet. It has always puzzled me to account for the extremes of prim propriety and violent wickedness in Cincinnati. Perhaps first society is so almighty goody-good that it cannot reach down and touch t'other fellows.

Politics is seething just now. The Prohibitionists are an unknown quantity in the state election. Local Mugwumps have been cracking their brains to determine which set of the county candidates is the poorest, Republican or Democratic. They are unable to decide up to date.

ELLIS CHENEY.

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